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FBIS-EEU-94-227 *25 November 1994*

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UN To Leave Bosnia if Situation Worsens

AU2411170994 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Oslo, Nov 24 (AFP)—UN Bosnia mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg warned Thursday the United Nations could pull out of the war-torn former Yugoslav republic if the situation there continued to deteriorate.

"There is a risk that the United Nations may pull out of Bosnia if the situation becomes more acute," he said, adding that the world body had neither the mandate nor the ability to act as a peacekeeping force.

"If the United Nations is considered as being part of the war, then the United Nations has no business in Bosnia," he said.

However, the Norwegian diplomat said he believed there was still time to prevent Bihac—a Moslem-held pocket in northwestern Bosnia under fierce assault from Croatian and Bosnian Serbs—from turning into a humanitarian catastrophe.

"The situation in Bihac is now so critical that we are trying every means to find a solution," he said.

A convoy with armored vehicles Thursday entered the northern area of the pocket with food and other supplies destined for the beleaguered UN Bangladeshi battalion of 1,200 troops in Bihac.

Nevertheless, Stoltenberg also urged the world body to consider better protection for the inhabitants of UN-declared safe zones.

"Demilitarizing the zones ought to be considered," he said. Currently only the safe havens of Sarajevo and the eastern Moslem enclave of Gorazde are designated heavy weapons exclusion zones.

Stoltenberg, in Norway to bolster the "yes" campaign for EU membership, said he was considering stepping down as UN peace negotiator: "I'm willing to continue for awhile, but there are limits, even for me," he said. There were "limits for how long one can bear the mental burden," he said.

If Norway votes in favour of membership Monday—polls indicate the vote may be close—Stoltenberg is set to become the country's EU commissioner, in charge of the fisheries portfolio.

However, if Norwegians vote against membership he is also a candidate for the post of Norwegian ambassador to Denmark.

Owen Blames Muslim Government for Bihac Situation

LD2311190594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 23 Nov 94

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] London, Nov. 23 (TANJUG)—International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia co-Chairman David Owen on Wednesday blamed the situation in the northwestern Bosnian town of Bihac on the Muslim government.

In an interview with Britain's Sky Television Owen said the concept of the United Nations-designated "safe areas" in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina did not work.

Owen said the only way to maintain the "safe areas" was to demilitarize them completely.

Commenting on the current situation in the Bihac area, one of the U.N.-designated "safe areas," Owen said that the Muslims were the first to launch an offensive from this "safe area" and that it was logical to expect the Bosnian Serbs to fight back.

At the same time, Owen accused the international community, whose most members had practically backed the Muslim offensive, although it was obvious that it would escalate the war in Bosnia and lead to an even greater disaster.

Owen said that the term "safe areas" could no longer be referred to if the Muslim government would use them to launch offensives and that the situations similar to those in Gorazde and Bihac must not be allowed to happen again.

Owen said that he hoped the Bosnian Serbs would not take Bihac and that they would do what they had previously done in the case of the eastern Bosnian town of Gorazde—demanding a complete demilitarization of the area.

The Bosnian Muslims four weeks ago launched an offensive from the "safe area" of Bihac, taking 250 square kilometers of the territory held by the Bosnian Serbs from the outset of the civil war.

The office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees said that about 11,000 Bosnian Serbs, mostly women, children and the elderly, had to flee their homes before the advancing Muslim forces, who were encouraged by public support from Washington.

The Bosnian Muslims last March launched an offensive from Gorazde, another U.N.-designated "safe area," but when the Bosnian Serbs launched a counter-attack after a series of warnings to the Muslims, NATO air strikes were launched on Bosnian Serb positions.

NATO aircraft on March 10 and 11 raided Bosnian Serb positions around Gorazde, hitting an ambulance and killing two members of the medical corps.

In late September, the Muslims took the demilitarized zone on Mt. Igman near Sarajevo, from which they launched attacks onto Bosnian Serb positions near Trnovo, about 50 km southeast of Sarajevo.

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The Muslims used the demilitarized zone on Mt. Igman as a base, on the very border of which they made two massacres of the Bosnian Serbs—on Oct. 6 they massacred 17 Serb soldiers and three nurses and on Oct. 22 they cruelly killed 11 and wounded as many Serbs.

The Sarajevo-based Bosnian Muslim government persistantly refuses to withdraw about 6,000 troops it has transferred to the strategic area of Mt. Igman, which the Bosnian Serbs entrusted to the U.N. Protection Force in August 1993.

The Muslims also launched offensives from the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica, as well as from the town of Tuzla in northeastern Bosnia, both U.N.-designated "safe areas."

The eastern Bosnian town of Zepa is the only of the six "safe areas" that the Muslims did not use for preparing and launching major offensives against the Bosnian Serbs.

Ever since the establishment of the "safe areas," and especially during the Muslim offensive launched from Gorazde last March, the Bosnian Serb government and army authorities have demanded that the "safe areas" be precisely defined and demilitarized.

However, none of them has been demilitarized.

The Security Council, upon Russia's insistence, on Saturday asked U.N. Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to provide a precise definition of the U.N. "safe areas."

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Bosnian Envoy on NATO Action, U.S. Stance

AU2411171894 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1430 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] After three years of war in Bosnia, a clear distinction was finally made between the aggressor and the victim; that is how the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Tirana commented on the NATO air raids against Serb strategic positions.

At a news conference held today at the embassy, Mr. Muharrem Zejnullahu [name as heard] assessed the Atlantic intervention and expressed his hope that the Serb aggressor in Bosnia will be punished.

The representative of the Balkan state that is gripped by the flames of war meanwhile hailed the stance of U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who was cited as having declared that Bihac will be defended with all possible means.

Meanwhile, Mr. Zejnullahu strongly demanded that the NATO military forces intervene determinedly on the front line. The necessity of an energetic and unwavering action by NATO was expressed in imperative terms by the Bosnian representative accredited in Tirana.

Mr. Zejnullahu presented a detailed picture of the war in Bosnia. He also greeted the stance of the Republic of Albania and that of President Sali Berisha in support of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Serreqi Reportedly Undergoes Surgery in U.S.

AU2511093894 Tirana GAZETA SHQIPTARE in Albanian 20 Nov 94 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Minister Serreqi Is Ill: Hospitalized in a Clinic in the United States"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tirana. Foreign Minister Alfred Serreqi will not be overseeing Albanian foreign policy for some time to come. While a ministerial reshuffle is currently being discussed, however, Mr. Serreqi's problems are of a different nature. Attacked by an illness—mention was made even of amnesia, a partial memory loss due to various traumas—Serreqi had to take a long trip to a clinic in the United States where he is now being treated.

So far there is no precise medical confirmation of Serreqi's state of health. According to semiofficial reports, he recently underwent a delicate operation. Surgery had not been planned by the Albanian doctors, who had made the first diagnosis of his illness.

Former President Alia To Face Trial

AU2411183394 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1430 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The date for the third stage of the trial of last communist leader Ramiz Alia and other former functionaries of the communist regime has already been determined. On 30 November, their case will be tried at the Supreme Court of Appeals to finally decide on the punishment that each of them will suffer.

As is known, Ramiz Alia and nine other functionaries were sentenced by the Appeals Court to terms ranging from four to eight years on charges of conspiring to abuse their positions resulting in the violation of the freedoms and basic rights of citizens, as well as of conspiring to violate the equality of citizens.

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Commentary Criticizes NATO Strikes in Bosnia

AU2411151294 Sofia KONTINENT in Bulgarian 22 Nov 94 p 6

[Commentary by Plamen Kulinski: "From Strike to Strike"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The same airplanes that, in the past, attacked the Serbian positions in Bosnia five times after NATO committed itself to resolving the Bosnia-Herzegovina conflict, have now struck Serbian positions in Croatia and forced Knin to ponder on its response.

The UN Security Council resolution that allowed NATO to strike was adopted, among other things, with a view to preventing Croatia from becoming involved in the fighting around Bihac. There was apparently a concern that Zagreb could implement its commitments to Bosnia, which stem from the Washington agreement. To show his gratitude, Franjo Tudjman allowed the NATO aircraft to bomb Serbian Krajina as much as they want until the end of the week. Obviously, he has not considered the consequences, because this hardly represents a solution to the problem.

The air strike shows that neither the West, represented by NATO, nor the United Nations, represented by its mediators, are capable of proposing any reasonable solution to the crisis in former Yugoslavia. Formally, the strikes are justified, if one considers the fact that the Serbs have violated the international agreements by their own air strikes against the so-called protected area near Bihac. However, neither Zagreb nor Sarajevo or Brussels should deceive themselves and think that those actions will remain without any consequences. The counteroffensive in Bosnia was prompted by the offensive of the Muslims. The result was announced yesterday—the Serbs have regained all the territories that had been seized earlier by the Muslims.

Chief Military Prosecutor Forced To Resign

AU2311183094 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] At a seminar organized by the Armed Forces Prosecutor's Office today, Defense Minister Boyko Noev criticized the serious weaknesses committed in the work of the leadership of the Armed Forces Prosecutor's Office and said that the main reasons for the inaction of the investigative authorities, the delays in cases under investigation, and the creation of a feeling of impunity in the minds of certain military prosecutors lay in the style of the leadership's work.

A recommendation has been made to demote Armed Forces Military Prosecutor Colonel (?Sasho) Dimitrov for committing gross breaches of duty.

Minister Noev invited Major General Lilko Yotsov to submit his resignation from the post of chief prosecutor of the Armed Forces. Subsequently General Yotsov informed the minister of his resignation.

On the grounds of reaching pensionable age, Deputy Chief Prosecutor Colonel Pavel Pavlov was made available for release from the Bulgarian Army.

Accident at Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant

Water Pump Fails

AU2411102994 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sofia, Nov 24 (AFP)—Managers completely shut down the Bulgarian nuclear power station at Kozloduy on the Romanian border some 150 kilometres (90 miles) northeast of Sofia overnight Wednesday after a water pump failed, Bulgarian energy committee spokeswoman Radost Pateva said.

The pump supplies water from the Danube to cool the turbines, she said, adding that there was no danger of a radioactive leak.

Kozloduy's six reactors—four of 44 megawatts and two of 1,000 megawatts, supply about 40 percent of Bulgaria's electricity. Five of the reactors were shut down following the pump failure, the sixth having already been stopped for maintenance.

The power supply across the entire country was being shut down for one hour every three hours, Pateva said. The power station was expected to come back on stream Thursday afternoon, she added.

Safety Systems Work

AU2411141794 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We begin the day with bad news from the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant. Our correspondent Veselin Angelov reports from Kozloduy:

[Begin Angelov recording] As a result of an accident and the operation of the protective devices all the power transmission lines of the 220 kilovolt distributing system have been disconnected.

The power supply to the 110 kilovolt open distribution system has also been stopped. The first and second reactors have been disconnected from the country's power grid and placed in a state of complete safety.

The developments caused a stoppage in the electric power supply to both lines of the coastal pump station —the 220 and 110 kilovolt lines.

The lack of electric power for the coastal pump station disrupted the normal power supply of the Kozloduy Nuclear Plant, which necessitated decreasing the capacity of the fourth, fifth, and sixth reactors.

Later the fourth reactor was switched off, while the fifth and sixth reactors were disconnected from the country's

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power grid. They continue to function at minimum capacity, thus supplying the other reactors with steam for their needs.

After the reactivation of the coastal pumping station and the restoration of the technical water supply to the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant the fourth reactor was restarted and activated at minimum capacity. Preparations to connect the fifth and sixth reactors to the country's power grid have begun.

The check of the radiation level at the plant and the vicinity shows that there has been no change in the radiation level and it remains normal.

All the reactors' safety systems are functioning normally. The personnel are operating in accordance with instructions and technical regulations.

A commission has been appointed to investigate the causes of the disruption of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant's operations. [end recording]

Rado Spatev, head of the Press Center of the Committee on Power Supply, said that the leadership of the National Electricity Company stands behind its promise to restore the normal electric power supply by 1500 [1300 GMT] today.

The Press Center of the Committee on Power Supply announced that Dyanko Dobrev, chairman of the National Electricity Company, has left urgently for Kozloduy.

Update on Reactors

AU2411142694 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Here is an update on the situation at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant. In an interview for the Khorizont Radio Network Dyanko Dobrev, director of the National Electricity Company, stated that three of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant reactors will be connected to the country's power grid by this evening. All five reactors will be connected to the power grid by tomorrow.

Reactors Restarted

AU2411162494 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] According to the most recent information released by the Committee on Power Supply, the normal power supply for the entire country was resumed at 1410 [1210 GMT], and there are no restrictions.

The two 1,000-megawatt reactors of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant have been restarted, and they are functioning at a combined capacity of 1,350 megawatt. Restarting operations are under way on the other reactors.

The electric power supply for the coastal pumping station has been resumed, the water supply is normal.

IAEA Inspection

AU2511110694 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] On 25 November, a delegation of the Vienna-based IAEA completed its two-week inspection of the safety of the fifth and sixth reactors of the Kozloduy nuclear power station. Experts from France, India, Romania, Ukraine, the UK, and Germany took part in the inspection. Our correspondent Veselin Angelov reports on the results of the inspection:

[Begin Angelov recording] Mr. Raymond Russell, head of the IAEA delegation, said that 425 occurrences were examined. Some 31 of these were related to nuclear safety, but at the lowest level—the level of anomaly. In the last 11 years only one occurrence has merited the second level—deviation—out of a total of seven levels on the international safety scale.

The IAEA mission pointed out that this is proof of the successful management of the reactor's safety and the positive tendencies in this sector. The number of occurrences decreases every year, while the number increases of those that are detected by local supervisors before they disrupt the normal activity of the reactor.

The mission established 12 safety problems that have appeared in the exploitation history of the Kozloduy nuclear power station, and pointed out that six of them have been fully solved. It also pointed out that satisfactory solutions to the remaining six problems have been found, and are currently being implemented.

The mission left the management of the Committee on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy—the body which supervises the activity of Kozloduy—technical notes that were prepared during the inspection. These will serve as the basis for the official report.

Recommendations aimed at assisting the efforts of the management of Kozloduy to improve further the safety of the reactor have also been conveyed to the reactor's management.

Finally, at the end of his remarks at a news conference today, Mr. Russell noted that during the accident which took place on 24 November, he was impressed by the rapid and competent actions of the reactor's experts. [end recording]

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Prime Minister Responds to EU Demarche

LD2411215494 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 2030 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Slovak Prime Minister Jozef Moravcik received German Ambassador Heike Zenker and French Ambassador Michel Perrin. Despite the ambassadors' apparent concern, he expressed his conviction that the Slovak Republic will carry out to the full its commitments arising from the association agreement, even after the new government comes into office.

In connection with the section of the European Union's [EU] statement on Slovak foreign policy, the prime minister has asked Foreign Minister Eduard Kukan to outline a statement and a proposal concerning the way forward.

Jan Lisuch, Slovak ambassador to the EU, explained the meaning and goal of the demarche from the EU member states presented to President Michal Kovac and other constitutional officials by the German and French ambassadors. According to Lisuch, this is a normal way for one country to communicate its opinion to another. He admitted that it was a reaction to the election aftermath in Slovakia, but was unable to say whether he had noticed this form being used toward Hungary, Poland, or the Czech Republic during the past five years. He understands this act as an effort by the EU to help Slovakia, which aspires to become a rightful EU member in the future.

Parliament Speaker 'Startled' by EU Demarche

LD2411213394 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 2030 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Ivan Gasparovic, speaker of the Slovak National Council, has received the ambassadors of Germany and France, Heike Zenker and Michel Perrin, in Bratislava. Yesterday they handed over a demarche to President Michal Kovac that expressed a certain alarm over the development of the situation in Slovakia, which might provoke doubts abroad about Slovakia's direction.

Following his meeting with them, Ivan Gasparovic said that he had not envisaged that the internal political events in Slovakia after the parliamentary elections might cause alarm in the European Union [EU] member states and its bodies.

He feels startled by the fact that on the basis of information, which is not always objective about the events in Slovakia through some media and shorthand information from diplomatic sources, alarm is being raised, even in cases when it is unsubstantiated.

Commenting on the demarche, Ivan Gasparovic said that it had put forward the view of the European Union expressed in an effort to help the Slovak Republic in transforming the entire society. According to it, some mistakes have been committed in our country, for instance, during the opening sessions of parliament.

As Heike Zenker told Ivan Gasparovic, despite the fact that the Constitution or laws have not been violated, it is not usual for the supreme officials of the National Property Fund, the Supreme Control Office, the prosecutor general, and the director of Slovak Radio to be dismissed overnight. She assured the National Council speaker that every single one of these actions would be totally natural and nobody would be startled by them, if not for the fact that they had taken place immediately one after the other. This is why the European Union had doubts about the future course of democracy in Slovakia, German Ambassador Heike Zenker told the speaker of the National Council.

Moravcik Responds to Assertions of Election Fraud

LD2411200694 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1730 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] As we announced earlier, Jozef Moravcik, the chairman of the Democratic Union of Slovakia [DU], responded this evening to the assertions Vladimir Meciar [chairman of the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia] conveyed at a news conference held today in Piestany. Anna Samelova conducted the interview.

[Begin recording] [Samelova] Mr. Chairman, let us face the truth. When you were collecting signatures for your petition lists before the elections, did you check the genuineness and validity of the signatures on the lists or did you just count them and, with some reservations, hand them to the electoral commissions?

[Moravcik] Yes, we checked them. We took into account the possibility of mistakes, so we submitted 14,980 or 14,982 signatures, I cannot say exactly right now. [passage omitted]

Observing the strictest criteria, the Regional Electoral Commission counted over 12,000 signatures on the petition lists. [passage omitted]

If he [Meciar] wants to doubt our petition lists then he must point out which concrete signatures are incorrect, which petition lists are unsatisfactory, and why they are unsatisfactory. Otherwise it is a harsh allegation and a stupid way to mislead the public. [passage omitted]

[Samelova] Will you keep up your principled stance?

[Moravcik] [passage omitted] I can bravely look into Mr. Meciar's eyes and tell him he is a liar. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Talks Between HZDS, Christian Democrats Fail

LD2311193294 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] After almost four years, Vladimir Meciar, chairman of the Movement for a

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Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] and Jan Carnogursky, chairman of the Christian Democratic Movement [KDH], met at the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Movement. The reason for the high-level talks were questions of possible support for the future government by the KDH. Other members of the delegations were Ivan Simko and Mikulas Dzurinda for the KDH, and Augustin Marian Huska for the HZDS. Anna Samelova reports:

[Samelova] The talks may be divided into several levels. The first one concerned questions of a general view of the internal political situation, and the position of Slovakia in the international context, where both sides delivered their own political philosophy in connection with the possibilities and need to form a government. In the second part of the talks, lasting over two hours, the leaders of the HZDS and KDH broached the actual questions of possible support for the future government by the KDH. The Christian Democrats submitted to the HZDS delegates written demands whose fulfillment, even in a modified way by means of a possible compromise, would mean that in parliament the KDH would support the government of the HZDS without its participation in it.

The KDH states under Point A the conditions connected with the parliament's night session on 3-4 November. In short, it is personnel changes to parliamentary committees, including the Mandate and Immunity Committee, the Radio and TV Council and the dismissal of the Slovak radio director, the filling of the post of representative of the present coalition in the management of the Supreme Inspection Office, the rejection of the returned bill concerning the cancellation of the privatization decision of the government, and abolishing the investigation commission to explain the reasons for the crisis in the constitutional set up, as well as the temporary commission of the Mandate and Immunity Committee to examine the validity of electing the Democratic Union.

Point B contains five old KDH conditions, because of which they ended the previous round of talks. It concerns the question of the president, privatization, and the problem of questioning the deputy mandates.

So much for the introduction. How did the talks end? The two chairmen, Vladimir Meciar and Jan Carnogursky, are at the microphone.

[Begin Carnogursky recording] The talks were conducted in a good atmosphere, but I must note that we did not agree in the end. The HZDS could not say that it was prepared to accept these conditions, and because the KDH is of the opinion that it would not be suitable for the political climate in Slovakia if the results of the talks were to remain in some sort of undefined form, the KDH considers the talks on the conditions of possible support for the future government as ended. [end recording]

[Meciar] The Christian Democrats submitted to us draft conditions under which they would support the government. We are open to them; they could enter the government if they wanted to. That is also why the personal talks were necessary. The Christian Democrats proposed support for the government that is formed, together with the conditions that the KDH is obliged to accept, that is, that its chairman should accept immediately at this session.

This method is somewhat unusual for us. I am not going to dictate the replacement the political bodies of the KDH, and I cannot at all replace the harmony of possible coalition partners in the government. In view of the fact that I did not say yes immediately, the Christian Democrats consider the talks about government support with us as finished. As to the proposals we received, regardless of the fact that they consider the talks finished, we will discuss them and see whether today or later we find some points of contact. [end recording]

[Samelova] We were interested to know which of the above 15 conditions set by the KDH are acceptable to HZDS.

[Begin Meciar recording] When we started discussing them we saw that there were several points on which agreement could be reached. However, these points need to be discussed in more depth. We must make it clear as to what and why, what the casual relations are and their consequences. However, the stances can be brought closer. [end recording]

[Samelova] So, today's meeting, which went on for over two hours, has ended in failure. Are Vladimir Meciar and Jan Carnogursky disappointed after this meeting?

[Begin Carnogursky recording] I think that this meeting was useful even though we have not reached any agreement. If nothing else, we have mutually clarified our own political philosophy with regard to Slovakia's position. [end recording]

[Meciar] Disappointment is the opposite pole to love. [passage indistinct] We have only achieved what the two sides could have realistically expected to achieve. In my view it is important that the meeting has taken place at all, that we were sitting at the same table and discussing things after quite a long interval. It would be naive to expect anybody to arrive, sit down, and embrace each other in full understanding. The process of rapprochement will be much longer. [end recording]

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Prime Minister Discusses Coalition, Policies

WS2411110094 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Nov 94 p 11

[Interview with Prime Minister Gyula Horn by Tadeusz Olszanski; place and date not given: "Marriages of Convenience"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Olszanski] The economic program of Finance Minister Laszlo Bekesi is being attacked by the opposition and has raised much controversy. Will Hungary be able to overcome the crisis without shock therapy, which is still being postponed in your country?

[Horn] The opposition, by its very nature, has always and will always criticize government policy. That is how things are. I must point out that we are the ones who have made many unpopular moves, which the current opposition put off when it was in power. When the previous government made a decision to raise pensions, they did not secure any funds for that aim in the budget! I do not wish to go into the reasons. We had to find a solution despite the fact that the cash box was empty. It was the same case when energy prices were raised, which should have been corrected long before. You might refer to such activity as "shock therapy." For me, however, the term has a different meaning. I believe we are implementing only the indispensable decisions, even if they are the most painful, which are to improve the economy. This is an objective which cannot be put off.

[Olszanski] Which provisions of the government plan have you already implemented, and which are met with the greatest obstacles?

[Horn] The preparation of next year's budget was long and tedious. To meet IMF requirements, the deficit had to be less than 5.5 percent of GDP, thus it could not exceed $2 billion. An important element of political stabilization is reform of the social welfare system. It now depends solely on parliament if the budget bill is passed. The opposition has, of course, accused us of delaying progress on the budget, but let me remind you that work on a financial project under normal conditions commenced this past February. And the new government, as you know, began work on 15 July.

[Olszanski] What about the obstacles?

[Horn] As far as difficulties are concerned, I thought it would be easier to combat widespread corruption. We also have to accelerate privatization, taking into consideration the interests of foreign investors, as well as our own, domestic concerns. We have decided to fiercely counteract the speculative trade of indemnity coupons. (In Hungary, huge indemnities were paid out in three stages in the form of coupons to compensate for private property lost after the war, but as there was no possibility for exchanging these coupons for company stock or any other valuables, the value of these coupons seriously decreased. The coupons are being purchased on a large scale by profiteers for half their face value—T.O.). We will try to create a possibility for people who really are entitled to indemnity to invest these coupons advantageously. Neither I nor any members of my cabinet have any intention to tolerate the trend to reap profits without respecting the law. We shall also combat all types of protectionism and favoritism.

[Olszanski] How is the coalition with the liberals, the establishment of which was preceded by lengthy negotiations and a nearly 150-page agreement?

[Horn] I would like to point out that there were many differences dividing the parties on many issues when they were in opposition to the previous government. I have often stressed that the alliance between the socialists and the liberals was not a marriage out of true love. It is a marriage of convenience, a political deal, as both sides came to the conclusion that together they might do something for the good of the country. Though we still argue and discuss various matters, this can only be considered perfectly normal. Coalition meetings are held every Monday. Of course there are issues which do not require discussion, as we take care of them together with my deputy, the coalition Deputy Prime Minister Gabor Kuncze. I support regular meetings between the parliamentary factions, and such a meeting did take place at the beginning of this month.

[Olszanski] Can the unprecedented coalition of the socialists and liberals be viewed as an opportunity for the Hungarian Social-Democrat movement to reemerge, in the traditional, West European meaning of the term?

[Horn] I do not like comparisons, because the contexts usually differ. The coalition of socialists and liberals really is unprecedented, therefore one cannot speak of paths once trodden. I am full of hope that our coalition will be effective.

[Olszanski] The opposition, which does not have even one-third of the votes in the National Assembly, accuses your coalition of parliamentary dictatorship. What do you think of that accusation?

[Horn] I must admit I was surprised every time the opposition spoke of dictatorship over the past four months. It is true we have more than the required majority of votes, but as far as legislation is concerned, we have not shown any dictatorial tendencies, and I can assure you we never will. We advocate democracy, not dictatorship! The opposition seems to often forget that, in contradiction to the general distribution of mandates, it has received many more seats in parliamentary committees than the proportions would show. I do not think that can be considered a sign of dictatorship.

[Olszanski] Is it possible to reach a compromise with the opposition on key issues, such as the media or the future constitution?

[Horn] Compromise is an inherent element of our policy. We made suggestions to six parliamentary factions to

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develop joint positions on many issues, and sometimes we succeeded. It also happened, however, that in the course of negotiations the opposition suddenly changed its previous position. One example is the amendment to the self-government bill. As far as the media bill is concerned, the coalition is trying to reach a consensus on this issue as well. I must state, however, that the fate and future development of the country cannot depend solely on a constant search for compromise. There are processes that the opposition is intentionally delaying, and we cannot allow that. Of course, we advocate compromise, but not at all costs. [passage omitted]

[Olszanski] Relations between Hungary and Poland, based on a rich tradition of friendship, are also conditioned by the treaty signed in Visegrad in 1991. How do you, Mr. Prime Minister, evaluate the functioning of this system and the current state of our cooperation?

[Horn] Our traditional friendship is not a mere slogan. We follow one another's doings with interest and warm feelings, even when we are involved in our own internal problems. I hope that our positive relations will continue to develop, and economic contacts and cooperation, also within frameworks of certain international organizations, will grow. As far as the Visegrad group is concerned, I think it is of utmost importance to maintain the dialogue between the specific partners, as that will be the binding force for regional cooperation. I do not believe, however, that cooperation between our countries should be confined to strictly institutionalized frameworks.

[Olszanski] You once formulated a thesis that developing ties with Austria and Slovenia would be a more logical alliance for Hungary. Especially on the road to Europe. Do you still believe that?

[Horn] In that case, I also did not have the establishment of rigid structures in mind. Although Austria is currently on a completely different level of development than Hungary, it belongs to the same region of Europe as we do. Slovenia, on the other hand, although it is a fledgling country, is intensively seeking its place in Europe. The dire need for such cooperation is best illustrated by the fact that the Slovenian prime minister will be an observer at a meeting of heads of governments of the Central European Free Trade Association states (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia—T.O.), which will be held in Poland.

[Olszanski] Hungary is in the immediate vicinity of the Balkan conflict. Relations with Romania and Slovakia are also tense due to your protests on limiting the rights of the Hungarian ethnic minorities in those countries. Could Hungary, and what you are presently doing, ignite a conflict, and what are you doing to prevent such a situation? Will Hungary joining NATO solve these problems?

[Horn] The Socialist Party, as well as the new government, have stressed from the very beginning that we want to negotiate with Slovakia and Romania the signing of treaties on cooperation and friendship. Those treaties would guarantee the stability of borders and basic rights for ethnic minorities. During my visit to Bratislava, I spoke about this with Vladimir Meciar, who was still in opposition at that time. He said that Slovakia wants to have good relations with Hungary. I believe that once they straighten out their internal problems in Slovakia, the time will come to settle foreign affairs. With Romania matters are slightly worse, but there is no alternative to negotiations. We can help Hungarians living outside the territory of the country only by establishing good relations with the countries they inhabit.

[Olszanski] Is there a real threat that the conflict may grow to include the territory of Hungary?

[Horn] I do not think Hungary could become a site of local conflicts, I am not afraid of that, although many politicians are observing the war that is going on across our border with concern. Ethnic tension should be relieved so as to prevent what happened in Yugoslavia at any place or time. The very fact of our joining NATO will not rule out the threat of ethnic conflicts. I tend to believe that the better the relations with our neighbors, the stronger our chances of becoming part of NATO.

[Olszanski] Thank you for the interview.

Horn Discusses Cooperation Within Coalition

LD2311195894 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1700 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Gyula Horn spoke about topical issues at an MSZP [Hungarian Socialist Party] election forum in the 13th District of Budapest. It was also attended by Etele Barath [MSZP candidate for Budapest mayor], who said that if he was elected mayor he would not resign his mandate as parliamentary deputy. Edit Schranz reports from the scene.

[Schranz] The question of whether there is successful cooperation within the coalition is not up to the MSZP, Prime Minister Gyula Horn said at a forum for residents of the 13th District, where the district's candidate for mayor and candidate for representative were introduced.

According to Horn, although both the MSZP and the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] are learning their coalition roles, the coalition is functioning. The government has a clear policy, the prime minister said. For example, it is endeavoring to reduce the budget deficit.

Gyula Horn said that the past six months had been tough for him, and right at the beginning he had to argue with the SZDSZ with that horrible brace on his head [as result of auto accident].

The prime minister mentioned the coalition Coordinating Council session on Monday [21 November], where criticism was voiced in connection with television. According to Horn, the MSZP has always had a

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good relationship with the press. The journalists' situation has greatly improved. The provision of information was more credible, and the only wish of the MSZP was that if they—as the governing party—were reported about, then they, as the subject of report, should be heard as well. This, in his view, does not mean that the MSZP might be intervening in television's affairs, he said. Nor had they done this in the past. The written press is practically independent, and this government does not have a newspaper, Gyula Horn said.

He said that they would try to dissuade the teachers and railway workers from going on strike. If this does not succeed, it will be necessary to let the strike go ahead since it is a trade union right.

This morning, by the way, the prime minister spoke on the telephone with Mrs. Istvan Szoelloesi, the secretary general of the teachers' trade union, or as Gyula Horn put it—with Icuka [nickname]—and he asked them to reconsider the situation. Gyula Horn, to quote him, hopes that an agreement will be reached in the Interest Coordinating Council on Friday [25 November].

Government Opposition Debates 1995 Budget

LD2211232694 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1830 GMT 22 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Debate on the budget bill has continued in parliament. Opposition parties unanimously consider the next year's budget unacceptable, however, they also stress that they do not want to prevent the bill from becoming a law before the end of this year.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Ivan Petoe, the keynote speaker on behalf of the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] said that this budget, by itself, will not solve the country's pressing problems, but well reflects the situation in economy and society, indicating at the same time that there is no way to go further ahead on this path.

[Petoe] Under the given circumstances, a budget which is significantly different from this one cannot be prepared.

[Correspondent] It was not a fun to stand for a restrictive economic policy, Ivan Petoe said, but we had to see the positive changes which were taking shape both in the social sphere and agriculture. He said that the establishment of a cheap state had not been achieved yet, and the privatization revenue estimated to amount to 150 billion forints would also be debated. Petoe did not see a chance for a comprehensive social-economic agreement to be concluded in the near future. [passage omitted]

Bela Kadar, on behalf of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] spoke against the restrictive economic policy. In Kadar's view, the budget is based on a mistaken assessment of the country's economic situation, therefore the economic political aims cannot be achieved either. In Kadar's view, it is to be feared that the economy will further shrink and the equilibrium cannot be reestablished by the restriction of consumption. [passage omitted] Bela Kadar described the draft a deficit-budget, which did not reflect social consensus. [passage omitted]

Imre Szekeres, the keynote speaker on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP] stressed that the draft's aim was the stimulation of investments and the strengthening of enterprises, reflecting the present opportunities, at the same time. [passage omitted] However, it was a serious dilemma that there was not enough money for social expenditure. [passage omitted]

Nandor Rott, the speaker on behalf of the Independent Smallholders' Party [FKGP], described the budget as a monster, which expected restricted consumption from the population, instead of the state finances. [passage omitted] According to Nandor Rott, this budget takes the country onto the path of indebtedness and harmful in a political sense as well. [passage omitted]

Bela Csepe, the speaker on behalf of the Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP], considers the budget wrong from the points of view of both revenue and expenditure and which underestimates the signs of economic growth which has been showing for almost a year now. [passage omitted]

Jozsef Szajer, speaker of the Fidesz [Federation of Young Democrats], does not see a significant difference between the present and the earlier budgets, and even the first signs of a need for a 1995 supplementary budget can be detected in this bill. The only thing Szajer did not dispute in connection with the government of expertise and dialogue was good intention. [passage omitted]

New Political State Secretaries Appointed

LD2411164394 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] At the proposal of the Prime Minister Gyula Horn, the president of the republic appointed political state secretaries.

Andras Toth, until now political state secretary at the Defense Ministry, is to be the political state secretary at the Prime Minister's Office. President Arpad Goncz appointed Dr. Istvan Fodor as the political state secretary at the Defense Ministry, and Laszlo Lavodi is appointed head of the Office of Hungarians Beyond the Border. Janos Wolfart is appointed as a titular state secretary to head the National and Ethnic Minorities Office.

Nuclear Rods Smuggled From Germany

LD2311155794 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Nuclear materials can get into the country in various ways. A group that smuggled in 28 kg of material that is thought to be uranium has just been caught. [passage omitted]

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They probably wanted to get rich with this deal. As it transpires from Julia Szamado's report about the press briefing on the meeting of the State Assets Management Joint Stock Company's [AV Rt] directorate, it is possible to acquire nuclear material legally for one German mark.

[Szamado] The 238 fuel rods, which were only used for 25 days in the closed down Greifswald nuclear power station in Germany, are not nuclear waste. The German Government offered them to the Hungarian Government in exchange for one German mark for use at the Paks nuclear power station [central Hungary]. This quantity will be sufficient for the operation of the two blocks at Paks for a year. The value of the fuel rods is 3.3 billion forints. The cost of shipment and the assumption of financial responsibility for the Russian guarantees amount to 500 million forints. The burnt-out cartridges will be destroyed in Russia under an agreement concluded with it. Istvan Kocsis, AV Rt deputy director general, added that taking into consideration the Russian parliament's decision, Hungary has to prepare for the storing of nuclear waste on its territory.

Those companies whose day-to-day operation do not show a deficit but cannot be privatized due to their bad debts will receive state support in the form of debt consolidation. Under an agreement, Nitrokemia can count on the clearing of credits of 396 million forints, Dunaferr Iron Works 3.2 billion forints and the Tokaj Trade House 154 million forints.

Increasing Role of Private Medical Practices

95CH0014A Budapest BESZELO in Hungarian 6 Oct 94 pp 13-14

[Unattributed article: "Private Practices"]

[FBIS Translated Text] *"Privatization, already begun in the health care field, must continue for the sake of professional and economic efficiency; the multisectoral approach and the sector-neutral outlook must be reinforced. The ratio and role of state property must also be decreased in the health care field," according to a September 1994 report prepared by the Ministry of Public Welfare, the ministry responsible for providing professional oversight in the health care field. The number of former local government employee physicians turned independent family physician practitioners has increased from 143 to 1,835 between November 1992 and November 1993. This kind of change is strongly encouraged by the Health Care Fund [OEP], the chief financier of health care providers. In contrast, the OEP exercises more caution when it comes to medical enterprises that expand their scope of services, or increase their capacities. In 1993, starting, new undertakings received only 1.2 billion forints [HUF] from the OEP's HUF137 billion budget; these were "accepted" by the health insurer, i.e., the OEP made payments to these just as it did to state and local government institutions. To determine whether this amounts to much or little money, suffice it to say that only HUF19 million were allocated for the development of the school physicians' network.*

"Hard Capital, Good Leadership, and a Deep Breath"

Ilona David, the head of the International Health Service (IMS) said this when this newspaper asked: What does a Hungarian health care practice need today in order to be successful? It appears that the IMS has all three of the needed factors. In any event, the first private therapeutic center established in the country has withstood increasingly keen competition in a still amorphous market for more than three and a half years.

The idea of establishing a wholly foreign (Israeli) owned health care limited liability corporation emerged in 1989, to satisfy the by then increasingly diverse health care needs, in addition to, or in parallel with state health care provisions. The two owners—an Israeli chief physician, and Ilona David, (who had previously been the manager of the largest private hospital in Israel)—had two choices: They would either work in the framework, or as part of an already existing state health care center, or would establish an independent institution that would coexist with the state. After considering the then prevailing circumstances, they chose the latter alternative.

The firm that began delivering basic services in January 1991 has, so far, undergone a four-stage development. Its basic activity is prevention, an approach still in its infancy in Hungary. The IMS performs screening tests, and provides basic and specialized health care provisions based on these tests. In the beginning, firms entering into contractual relations with the IMS utilized only the screening services, claiming that it was not worth the money to obtain the rest of the services. For this reason, a year and a half ago the IMS introduced a monthly flat rate of HUF2,000, providing unlimited access to basic and specialized care in case of illness. About 300 people subscribe to the system by now, and the system is going to be developed into a supplementary sick-fund, as authorized by law in December 1993.

A computerized cardiology system using telephone lines—a unique system in Hungary—has been introduced for heart patients in 1993. Today, it takes an average of nine hours before a person with heart complaints sees a doctor. This small, easy to use "thing" reduces the waiting period to 40 minutes. A heart patient or other user can purchase a portable EKG for between $350 and $700, pay 2,500 forints per months for services available around the clock, and transmit via telephone the EKG chart converted into audio signals to the center operating at the IMS. A specialist at the IMS center evaluates the data (with the help of the patient's easily retrievable medical record), and takes action, if necessary. He can even alert an ambulance.

Around the clock duty at the IMS has also established the foundations for new, urgent care. Before, patients in urgent need of medical care usually called in to avoid the usual standing in line at the doctor's office. Today, the 300 square meter doctor's office is also prepared to intervene on a case by case basis. In essence, the staff—numbering 50 by now, most of whom work at the IMS in

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secondary jobs—provides a full array of services, ranging from the largest variety of diagnostic methods, through opthalmology, all the way to laser surgery. But they still must cooperate closely and in a correct manner with hospitals, because, for now, they have no patient beds.

Ilona David believes that many positive developments in health care provision have taken place during the past four years, and especially during the past six month period, even though patients do not yet sense this. She believes that one could, conceivably find it worthwhile to pursue private medical practice as part of a state hospital. The introduction of the family practitioner system is the decisive element of this change; it provides an incentive to physicians to heal people. The IMS, whose patients include equal numbers of foreigners and people from Hungary, has entered into an agreement with the social security administration, and for the first time since its establishment, the firm also receives funds in the form of chips [kartyapenz] for providing services to Hungarian citizens. Another favorable change from the IMS' standpoint is the fact that beginning this year, private medical firms will be able to request funds more than once a year to finance their annual budgets: The Social Security Administration has introduced a competitive system to support goals deemed to be most important. As part of this, the IMS is seeking funds to support home care provider services, to supplement active hospital care. The number of patients seeking active hospital care has increased due to the new financing system. (Thus the chances for the twice-rejected central financing of their computerized cardiology system might be improving. Like rejected applications for funding submitted by others, the rejection of the IMS applications was not supported by reasoned argument either.)

They are not concerned about the growing and lively competition. In many instances, competition disappears as fast as it appears. The IMS does not intend to be part of the bumper crop of advertisements, they are building on their marketing efforts instead. Anyone who expects quick financial success based on medical service provisions will be disappointed, they say.

In today's world, investments in health care are recovered in five-seven years, in the average. In Hungary, the same period is seven-10 years. The deep breath mentioned in the title is needed to endure this time period.

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Pawlak, Hungary's Horn Begin Talks in Warsaw

LD2411095194 Warsaw PAP in Polish 0925 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov—Gyula Horn, head of the Hungarian Government, has started a one-day official visit to Poland with a meeting in private with Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak today.

After the welcoming ceremony in the courtyard of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the two prime ministers entered the government building, where plenary talks between the government delegations are due to start shortly. The talks will be chaired by Pawlak and Horn.

Dismissal of Defense Minister Ruled Unjustified

LD2311145194 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Nov 94

[Dispatch from the Polish Sejm by correspondent Stanislawa Stec]

[FBIS Translated Text] *The Sejm National Defense Commission ruled in a statement issued today that the dismissal of National Defense Minister Piotr Kolodziejczyk was unjustified and unsubstantiated from the formal point of view. A motion on this issue was submitted by Deputy Bronislaw Komorowski from the Freedom Union [UW]. A total of 11 deputies voted to adopt the statement and nine, mostly deputies from the Polish Peasant Party [PSL], were against.*

[Stec] The commission referred to its earlier resolutions adopted after the examination of the Drawsko affair [when a group of generals refused to obey Kolodziejczyk's orders]. Now, just as before, the commission believes that the dismissal of Minister Kolodziejczyk may contribute to further weakening the civilian post of minister of national defense.

The commission met today to hear the prime minister's reply to the call for an explanation of the Drawsko affair as well as of the dismissal of the minister of national defense. According to the deputies the information made available by Stanislaw Dobrzanski, secretary of the National Defense Committee, both during the open part of the meeting and the part held behind closed doors was insufficient. Minister Dobrzanski said that he was not authorized by the prime minister to disclose any more information than he had already disclosed.

The commission thanked Minister Kolodziejczyk for the cooperation received so far.

Defense Minister Candidate Still Unknown

WS2311140494 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Nov 94 p 2

[Report by E.Cz.: "Directorate on MON; There Is Still No Candidate"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The coalition has authorized the prime minister to hold talks with the president on candidates for the national defense minister. The name of the coalition's candidate for the head of the National Defense Ministry [MON] is still unknown. Politicians admit off the record that these are still only initial talks and that the vacancy in MON will not be filled for a long time.

Politicians of the coalition determined yesterday that the talks with the president on the appointment of a new MON head will be held by Prime Minister Pawlak on behalf of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] and the Polish Peasant Party [PSL]. The name of a joint candidate for this position has not yet been decided. Politicians evaded the question of whether there are such candidates. Prime Minister Pawlak said that the talks would be conducted; however, until the Belvedere and the coalition make joint decisions in this matter, journalists will not receive any information. "This will certainly be a very complex procedure; it must be approved by several centers."

Aleksander Kwasniewski also did not answer the question whether the coalition has a candidate for MON head. Kwasniewski is silent because he is afraid to repeat the Rosati case (he was SLD's candidate for deputy prime minister, which the president found out from newspapers). SLD does not want to lose its candidates right at the beginning and this is why. Kwasniewski stated during the recently-held convention of the Warsaw Social Democracy of the Polish Republic, the name of the candidate will be revealed only after the candidate is approved by the coalition and by the Belvedere.

SLD's unofficial candidates are Jerzy Wiatr and Jerzy Szmajdzinski. However, on 19 November presidential Minister, secretary of state in the President's Chancellory, Mieczyslaw Wachowski stated that the president would reject all candidates who are active in politics, such as Wiatr, Szmajdzinski, or Szeremietiew, because this would go against the principle of the Army being apolitical. On the following day the president said the same, though he did not mention any names, during his appearance on the "Special Line" television program.

Jerzy Wiatr explained on 22 November that "he feels neither lost nor burned" because he is not a candidate. Officially he never got such an offer from SLD or the coalition. However, yesterday yet another SLD candidate was mentioned—Professor Janusz Reykowski, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, former member of the Central Committee, head of the Social Research Center of the Military Political Academy. The Belvedere's candidate for defense minister is Wojciech Okonski, former deputy minister of foreign economic cooperation.

Meanwhile, what deputies are unofficially speculating about is not the subject of the candidate, but the manner

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in which the game between the coalition and the Belvedere will be played. It seems that SLD has already agreed to the prime minister's method of delaying the decision until two more vacancies open up: president of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] and, if Andrzej Olechowski submits his resignation once again, minister of foreign affairs. Right now the president will not agree to a coalition-designated minister of national defense, and the coalition will not agree to the Belvedere's candidate. The coalition has an edge over the president: the prime minister has the option to appoint a director of the ministry—a candidate of the coalition, and he does not need the president's signature to do that. In a month or two, when there are more vacancies, it will be easier to reach a compromise. The most important thing for the president is MON; SLD, as it seems, wants its own NIK president (SLD needs votes from the PSL club; the president, by law, does not take part in the process of appointing NIK president). It is not known, however, what PSL would get in return for supporting SLD's candidate in the Sejm. Could it possibly be the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

Kwasniewski Leading in Presidential Poll

WS2411144294 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 24 Nov 94 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Kwasniewski Ahead of Walesa"]

[FBIS Translated Text] If the presidential elections were held in the very near future, 23 percent of respondents to a Demoskop poll would vote for Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] Leader Aleksander Kwasniewski. President Lech Walesa would come second (9 percent); Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak and Foreign Affairs Minister Andrzej Olechowski would be third—8 percent each. Just as many people would support "someone else" and as many as 44 percent of the respondents do not yet know for whom they will vote, or whether or not they will even go to the polls.

These are the results of a study conducted by Demoskop between 14 and 17 October of this year on a representative sample of 958 adult Poles in 200 gminas.

Aleksander Kwasniewski would be supported primarily by people between the ages of 50 and 59, inhabitants of medium-sized towns (with between 50,000 and 200,000 inhabitants), people with vocational education, heads of households, and blue-collar workers.

Those who would support Lech Walesa are first of all people over 50 years of age with elementary education, inhabitants of rural areas, and heads of households.

The people who would vote for Waldemar Pawlak are primarily young (20-24 years old), inhabitants of rural areas, people with elementary and vocational education, as well as peasants and owners of companies.

SLD, UW, PSL Remain Most Popular Parties

WS2411143294 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 24 Nov 94 p 3

[Unattributed report: "SLD and UW in the Lead"]

[FBIS Translated Text] If parliamentary elections were held next week, 26 percent of respondents to a Demoskop poll would vote for the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD], and 23 percent—for the Freedom Union [UW]. Third place would be occupied by the Polish Peasant Party [PSL], with 18 percent. As many as 22 percent of respondents would not go to the polls, and 17 percent do not have any specific preferences.

The question "If the Sejm elections were held next week, what party would you support?" was asked to 958 people in 200 gminas [smallest administrative units], between 14 and 17 October of this year.

The potential SLD voter is between 40 and 60 years of age, lives in a small town, either works or is a senior citizen or a pensioner.

SLD Outlines Constitutional Strategy

WS2411143094 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 24 Nov 94 p 3

[Article by Agata Nowakowska: "What Will SLD Do To Not Lose the Referendum? Constitutional Weapon"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] is getting ready for the constitutional referendum as if it were a war. It predicts that its opponents in this battle will be Lech Walesa, the right wing, and "Solidarity" ["S"], and perhaps the church as well.

The Chief Council of the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic [SdRP] ordered Voivodship councils to publicize work on the new constitution. One of the things that the councils are supposed to do is to draw up a list of towns which SLD politicians should visit.

SLD suspects that opponents of the coalition will want to turn the referendum into a plebiscite: "for" or "against" the government. The stakes are high: In June (the scheduled date of the referendum) voters may not only decide the fate of the constitution—they can also express a vote of no confidence in the coalition of SLD and the Polish Peasant Party.

What might happen if the constitution is rejected? According to SLD's Jerzy Szmajdzinski, this might even shorten this Sejm's term of office. Another influential SLD politician fears that a "no" for the constitution will spell **"the end of the beautiful career of Aleksander Kwasniewski."** The SLD leader is, after all, the chairman of the constitutional committee. **"As a result of such a failure, Aleksander [Kwasniewski] might have slim chances of winning the presidential elections in the fall,"** our informer believes.

The Black Scenario

"In line with the black scenario, under any pretext—such as a lack of Invocatio Dei or lack of a ban on abortion—everyone may conspire against us: the right wing, 'S,' and

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the church. And then we will have a plebiscite," Tadeusz Iwinski cautioned during the last session of the SdRP Chief Council.

SLD's fears are not unfounded. In his address to the nation in October, Lech Walesa encouraged the people to reject the constitution which would give him reduced powers. **"Do not allow chaos to reign in the country. Do not allow the old configuration to return. Do not allow for disorder, for fishing in muddy waters. I am asking you for your votes in favor of the presidential system," Walesa exhorted.**

The constitution that is being prepared by the parliament cannot count on support from the right. A campaign against it has been announced by the authors of the so-called civic draft constitution: "S" and the Secretariat of Center Rightist Groupings. They would like the entire right wing to take part in this campaign. Such politicians as Jaroslaw Kaczynski of the Center Accord or Ryszard Czarnecki of the Christian-National Union have on many occasions stated that this parliament does not have the moral mandate to pass a constitution, because one-third of the electorate does not have its representatives there.

The church has also expressed its opinion. In the October letter of the Episcopate, the bishops stated that they are definitely against a constitutional provision which says that Poland is a secular state; they supported protection of life "from the moment of conception until natural death" and regulating the relations between the state and the Catholic Church in the Concordat.

SLD—President and UW

What will SLD do? Aleksander Kwasniewski has already declared that the president should have real political power—the power should not be smaller than it is envisioned in the Small Constitution. It would be a compromise between the draft constitution prepared by Lech Walesa (a great deal of power for the president) and the draft of the basic law prepared by SLD (a figurehead president who only awards medals).

There is unofficial talk in the Sejm that the SLD chairman wants to prepare the constitution "for himself"—Kwasniewski is the most serious SLD candidate in the presidential elections.

As we have found out, Kwasniewski wants the draft constitution prepared by the Freedom Union [UW] to be the basis of work on the constitution; this draft constitution is most similar to the present Small Constitution.

"If UW takes part in the preparation of the constitution, the opposition will not be able to present the referendum as a clash between two camps: the postcommunist camp and the post-'S' camp," we were told by an influential SLD politician.

UW has found itself in a difficult situation: If most of its proposals are accepted, then it should call upon its supporters to back the basic law. This is what SLD is counting on.

SLD—Church and Right

SLD does not want to irritate the church, either. Kwasniewski has proposed to the Warsaw social democrats a provision about the state's neutral philosophy of life and about freedom of religion.

The SLD leader also believes that the constitution should not say whether or not abortion is legal. **"The constitution cannot decide issues pertaining to an individual's philosophy of life. We can include a provision about protection of life—no one puts this under question; however, let us not decide where life begins,"** Kwasniewski told GAZETA WYBORCZA.

The reaction of the SdRP Chief Council to the Episcopate's letter was the passing of a resolution. In the resolution the Chief Council supports reaching "a reasonable compromise" which **"would not force anyone to renounce his or her own views but which would be based on understanding for other views and proposals."**

According to the council, the letter of the bishops includes moral guidelines. **"We would like to express the conviction that the constitution will not force anyone not to act in line with these guidelines. However, we are also convinced that it should not order compliance with these principles—it should not oblige the law and the state's establishments to enforce these guidelines,"** the resolution reads.

SLD—"S"

SLD hopes that it will manage to steal the weapon from "S" by including social rights in the basic law. **"We agree with 'S' in this respect. If, despite this, 'S' encourages people to reject the constitution, it will mean that it is a political party and not a trade union,"** we were told by Jerzy Szmajdzinski.

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Egyptian President Mubarak Arrives in Bucharest

NC2311191494 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President Husni Mubarak arrived in the Romanian capital of Bucharest from Rome this evening on a two-day official visit to Romania. Arriving at Bucharest Airport, the president was received by an honorary committee from the Romanian Government led by Foreign Minister Teodor Malescanu and Egyptian Ambassador in Bucharest Khalid al-Kumi and the members of the Egyptian Embassy. Contrary to Romanian tradition, Arab and African ambassadors also received President Mubarak in recognition of Egypt's status.

After saluting the members of the welcoming committee, the president headed for the airport's VIP lounge accompanied by the Romanian foreign minister.

The president made a statement, pointing out that his visit to Romania aims to exchange views on several regional issues and bilateral relations and how to develop them.

The president's motorcade then left the airport for the presidential palace, where Mubarak was received by Romanian President Ion Iliescu. The president was accorded an official reception ceremony.

The Egyptian and Romanian presidents held a closed meeting this evening. This was followed by expanded talks in which the members of the two countries' delegations took part.

The Romanian president hosted a dinner banquet for President Mubarak and his delegation. The two presidents exchanged toasts.

Official sources in the Romanian capital stated that talks will focus on strengthening bilateral ties, exchanging expertise on economic reform programs in both countries, and encouraging joint ventures.

As for international issues of mutual interest, these sources asserted that the talks will deal with ways to strengthen efforts to establish peace and stability in the Middle East in addition to addressing the ongoing fighting in the Bosnian Republic in the Balkan region, to which Romania belongs.

Mubarak, Iliescu Hold Talks

NC2411064494 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov (MENA)—Romanian President Ion Iliescu affirmed at the outset of a session of Egyptian-Romanian talks that Egypt represents an element of stability in the Middle East and that the international community appreciates President Husni Mubarak's role in achieving a just, comprehensive peace in the region.

Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif made these remarks following a session of talks between the Egyptian and Romanian delegations that lasted over one hour.

Al-Sharif said the talks were characterized by clarity and frankness and dominated by harmony, mutual understanding, and eagerness to exchange expertise and enhance bilateral cooperation.

He said that views were identical on world and regional issues and on the need for joint action to achieve stability and peace.

He said that at the beginning of the talks Romanian President Ion Iliescu welcomed President Mubarak and remarked that it was the first visit by President Mubarak after the change in Romania. The Romanian president addressed President Mubarak, saying: We regard you as an old friend and we appreciate our relations with Egypt. He noted that President Mubarak's visit comes at an important time and said he hopes it will boost bilateral ties in every sphere.

Minister al-Sharif said the Romanian president asserted that ties between Egypt and Romania have always been characterized by closeness and understanding and have experienced no problems over their long history.

Al-Sharif added that the Romanian president expressed his country's wish to broaden and enhance cooperation with Egypt in the production, technical, and economic fields and to exchange expertise in every domain.

The information minister said the Romanian president explained the experiment of privatization in his country in the context of the political and economic changes in Romania, based on democracy and free economy. He added the public has been offered the ownership of 30 percent of shares free.

Safwat al-Sharif said that in his speech at the beginning of the negotiations, President Mubarak expressed his joy at this meeting to exchange opinions between Egypt and Romania, particularly after the changes in Romania. Mubarak expressed his desire that this meeting be a starting point for continuing action for the sake of cooperation.

President Mubarak said Egyptian-Romanian relations are the result of a march of action, cooperation, and coordination over a long history. He said there is an opportunity for holding further meetings between ranking officials from the two countries in the fields of politics, economy, education, and media to strengthen this cooperation.

Al-Sharif said in his statement that, during his speech, President Mubarak discussed the Egyptian experiment in the field of economic reform in every aspect. He explained the democratic experiment in Egypt.

His excellency also pointed out that a delegation of Egyptian businessmen arrived in Bucharest yesterday to work on increasing cooperation between Egypt and Romania.

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The information minister said that Egyptian-Romanian discussions on economic cooperation and trade exchange concentrated on the need to expand these sectors. He pointed out that some of the most important Romanian exports to Egypt are cement, newspaper roll, and timber. The most important Egyptian exports to Romania are clothes, furniture, foodstuffs, and home appliances.

The talks also touched upon cooperation between private sector companies from the two countries to set up joint ventures to deal with international markets.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that President Husni Mubarak invited Romanian President Ion Iliescu to visit Egypt.

Text of Mubarak Speech

NC2311201094 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Bucharest, 23 Nov (MENA)—Romanian President Ion Iliescu hosted a dinner banquet for President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his delegation at the (Kotrochini) Romanian Presidential Palace. Romanian Government members and senior Romanian figures attended the banquet at which the two presidents exchanged speeches of welcome. [passage omitted]

The following is the text of President Mubarak's speech:

Dear friends, the warm welcome we have enjoyed in your capital and the sincere words President Iliescu addressed to Egypt and its people demonstrate the ties of love and intimate friendship linking our two friendly countries and nations. They also show the mutual feelings of a connection and closeness of views and interests. [passage omitted]

These ties are not confined to the past, but cover the present and future. Romania is showing an interest in the Middle East and in the process of peace and development in it parallel to our interest in European affairs and in developments in East Europe and the Balkans. We appreciate Romania's role in these two regions and its participation in efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to the problems of the Balkans and to eliminate the sources of conflict and tension.

The talks we have held since our arrival have given us the opportunity to accurately learn about Romania's policy on the Bosnia-Herzegovina problem. We feel that Romania is against the use of violence and coercion by the faction that blocks the implementation of UN resolutions and formulas and defies the efforts to reach a peaceful settlement. Romania rejects and opposes this situation and has pledged its commitment to the embargo imposed on the Serbian Republic despite the difficulties this causes the Romanian economy.

No doubt our countries can benefit from their geographic and strategic positions to extend bridges of creative cooperation and mutual interests among the European states and the Middle Eastern countries and to intensify cooperation and exchange between the Mediterranean and Black Sea countries. Egypt has observer status in the economic cooperation organization in the Black Sea and Romania shows an interest in following up developments in the Mediterranean Club. [passage omitted]

Friends, in our talks we also reviewed the two countries' efforts to consolidate bilateral cooperation in political, economic, and cultural spheres. We will sign new accords that will undoubtedly contribute to promoting this cooperation and take it to new horizons, especially regarding increasing trade, attracting joint investment, and economic and technological cooperation. This will enhance the already existing cooperation between banking agencies, companies, and institutions and lead to broader and deeper cooperation.

Allow me, friends, to ask you to stand up to salute friend and President Iliescu and all friends and to salute the intimate friendship and close cooperation between the two nations and countries. Thank you.

'New Romania' Political Party Founded

AU2311132094 Bucharest TINERETUL LIBER in Romanian 21 Nov 94 p 7

[Report by Andreea Orza: "The New Romania Party Was Founded in Sibiu"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the end of last week a new center political party bearing the name New Romania was founded in the city of Sibiu. Liviu Bao, a Sibiu engineer, is among the founding members. The new party has over 30 county branches throughout the country and wishes to select its leadership from among the persons who have not yet been involved in politics, although they also accept those who are currently members of various political parties.

Ethnic Hungarians Express Doubts Over Treaty

LD2311200894 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1500 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The leadership of the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania [HDUR] discussed the Hungarian-Romanian basic treaty with Romanian Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu in Bucharest today. Tibor Bogdan reports from Bucharest.

[Bogdan] The Romanian domestic political situation is not at all favorable for improving Romanian-Hungarian relations, signing the political basic treaty, and settling the situation of the Hungarian minority in Romania. This was said by leading HDUR politicians at their talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu this morning.

Bela Marko [HDUR chairman] told the Hungarian radio correspondent that the talks took place at the Romanian

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foreign minister's request in order to inform the HDUR about the talks in Bucharest between the delegations of Romanian and Hungarian experts.

On this occasion the HDUR leaders expounded on the latest grievances suffered by the Hungarian community. Foreign Minister Melescanu acknowledged in part that the HDUR's position was justified. However, he alluded to the parliamentary majority, whose will provides the direction of legislation. Summarizing their stance, the representatives of the Hungarian community of Romania made their point of view clear—that without guaranteeing the Hungarian community's rights and settling the domestic political situation a Romanian-Hungarian rapprochement is out of the question.

Government Steps To Resolve Newsprint Shortage

AU2211145194 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Esteemed listeners, we have just received the following press release from a government spokesman:

The meeting of Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu with the directors and chief editors of the print media concluded late last night. On behalf of the press, the meeting was attended by Dumitru Tinu of the ADEVARUL, Octavian Stireanu of the AZI, Horia Alexandrescu of the CRONICA ROMANA, Valentin Paunescu of the CURIERUL NATIONAL, Ion Cristoiu of the EVENIMENTUL ZILEI, Marius (?Tuca) of the JURNALUL NATIONAL, Octavian Andronic of the LIBERTATEA, Petre Mihai Bacanu of the ROMANIA LIBERA, Janos Gyarmath of the ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO, Monica Zvirjinschi of the TINERETUL LIBER, Mircea Bunea of the VOCEA ROMANIEI, and Sorin Rosca Stanescu of the ZIUA. The meeting was also attended by Florin Georgescu, minister of state and minister of finance, Viorel Hrebenciuc, secretary general of the government, Nicolae Dan Fruntelata, state secretary and head of the Public Information Department, as well as Government Spokesman Ioan Rosca.

After rejecting as totally groundless the accusations made by certain dailies—that the shortage of newsprint is part of a political strategy rather than the consequence of objective economic circumstances—the prime minister pointed out that he had learned about this situation only when the press had drawn attention to it.

At the end of their discussions the prime minister requested the leadership of all the dailies to inform him quickly about the quantity of newsprint that they need and that the Letea SA company [Romanian newsprint monopoly] should also inform him of its maximum production capacity. In the event that the latter is unable to cover the press's newsprint requirements, the Romanian Government will stimulate imports and offer assistance to identify the most advantageous foreign deals. If the price of imported newsprint exceeds that of the domestically produced variety, they will temporarily remove customs duties on such products.

Regarding the great delays with which the Rodipet [company dealing with the circulation and selling of the press] pays the dailies the money obtained from the selling the newspapers, Prime Minister Vacaroiu said that a much more dynamic circulation of funds was necessary, particularly since both the newsprint producer and the printing houses require their bills to be paid on the spot. [passage omitted]

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Bihac Cease-Fire Reportedly Agreed on, 25 Nov

UN: Muslims, Serbs To Meet

AU2511083594 Paris AFP in English 0836 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, Nov 25 (AFP)—A ceasefire went into effect Friday [25 November] in the UN-declared safe area of Bihac in northwestern Bosnia besieged by Serb forces, UN officials said.

UN officials, who refused to be named, said the truce went into effect at 9 a.m. (0800 GMT).

They said top mainly Moslem Bosnian Goverment and Serb military leaders were expected to meet at Sarajevo airport in the morning to discuss details of the truce.

Silajdzic Comments

AU2511155094 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 94

[Interview with Bosnia-Herzegovina Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic by unidentified Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina correspondent after talks with General Michael Rose and Srpska republic Vice President Nikola Koljevic in Sarajevo on 25 Nov—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Correspondent] Dr. Silajdzic, you have just returned from talks with General Rose. What did you discuss?

[Silajdzic] This was our answer to the proposals for a cease- fire made by Mr. Akashi [words indistinct] Gen. Rose. We agreed to hold a meeting with the representatives of the aggressor side. In this instance it was Dr. Koljevic. We primarily discussed a cease-fire for the Bihac region; you know, Dr. Koljevic wanted to know about the rest of Bosnia-Herzegovina, so we said that we agree to a cease-fire throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. Immediately. Dr. Koljevic was unable to give us his answer right away. He said that he had to hold consultations first, so we agreed to wait for an answer until 1900 [1800 GMT] this evening; I repeat, we are ready to accept a cease-fire throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina if the representatives of the aggressor side are also ready to accept it.

[Correspondent] Did you perhaps ask (?Dr. Koljevic) if they were ready to accept the Contact Group peace plan?

[Silajdzic] We discussed that too when we discussed the end of the war [words indistinct], we said that the war could end tomorrow if they accept what we have already accepted; that being the Contact Group peace plan.

[Correspondent] What is the actual situation in Bihac [words indistinct]?

[Silajdzic] The intention is to create a new Gorazde, and that is completely clear. By attending this meeting, we did what we could, we can only hope that the cease-fire will be implemented, however, judging by what is currently happening in Bihac [words indistinct] even as we were talking with [word indistinct] reports were coming in that Bihac was still under attack, that there is no cease-fire in practice, and that they are carrying on with what they have been doing so far. If this is so, and it seems that it is, then [words indistinct]. Yet, I repeat that (?if the criminals) are ready to accept a cease-fire throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Do you not think that this is just stalling for time, will they really accept the cease-fire? This morning's reports from Bihac say that the aggressor is (?1 km) from the town center?

[Silajdzic] If you ask me, it was already too late a week ago. NATO and the United Nations should have acted at the moment when our space, our territory, the territory of the Republic of Bosnia- Herzegovina, was violated from the Croatian protected areas. Therefore, the enemy attacked from across the border, and that is the moment when they [NATO and the United Nations] should have acted, if not earlier, of course. Therefore, in my opinion, it was already too late a week ago, 10 days ago, and so forth.

[Indistinct question]

[Silajdzic] In this case, Mr. Rose said late last night—we met at 2300—that this time they had crossed the perimeter of the protected area, [words indistinct] and that they are attacking civilian targets, that is crystal clear; that is what Gen. Rose told the assembled journalists last night. Therefore, there in no reason—particularly if we know that NATO has the mandate—not to act. It is a question of political will, whether to go ahead or not. Therefore, all conditions have been met, unless, of course, some turnabout occurs, and the aggressor accepts the cease-fire. However, the current events in Bihac, at this moment, unfortunately imply that this is most probably more stalling for time. We have done everything that we could do, a cease-fire has been proposed, we have accepted it, the rest is up to them, and particularly Mr. Akashi. It is up to him—if there is no cease-fire, if things continue in this way in Bihac—to call—finally and definitely—real air strikes.

UN: Army Abandons Town

AU2511124594 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] ZAGREB, Nov 25 (AFP)—The Bosnian Army abandoned Friday [25 November] the northwest town of Bihac, a UN safe area, after more than 1,000 Serb troops entered the town, a UN military source said.

There was no sign of an exodus of the 48,000-strong population after government forces retreated north in an effort to regroup their defences in the northern part of the safe area, the source said, speaking on condition of anonymity. [passage omitted]

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Serbian Attack Reported

AU2511154194 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 94

[Report by Mirza Sadikovic from Bihac]

[FBIS Translated Text] The inferno and drama of the Bihac district has been continuing in full force so far today. Thousands of artillery [word indistinct] projectiles are simply destroying Bihac and its districts of Sokolac, (Izetic), Veliki Skocaj, (Zavalje), [name indistinct], the region along the entire border with the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, and all up to Velika Kladusa. The Cazin Municipality is also being ruined and shelled. (?Special) fire both from artillery pieces and from tanks is showering on the defense lines at the very entrance into the town center.

Members of the 5th Corps are exerting superhuman efforts to stop frenzied chetniks who are attempting bloody breakthroughs. They are again receiving help in tanks from the direction of Plitvice Lakes and Licko Petrovo Selo, so that operations along that line, and particularly around (Izetici), (Pokosi), (Ristici), and all up to (Gata), have been stepped up since the afternoon hours. Chetniks are attempting bestial attacks and breakthroughs in other regions as well, obviously being encouraged by all that has been tolerated to them. They are having it ever more urgent to finish up not only the region, but also all its citizens.

Words fail us in trying to describe the situation here which has been particularly worsened since midday hours.

UN: Cease-Fire 'Holding'

AU2511120894 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Zagreb, Nov 25 (AFP)—A cease-fire appeared to be holding in the Bihac safe area, a UN source said here Friday [25 November], three hours after the announcement in Sarajevo of a truce between government forces and sepatatist Serbs advancing on the town.

"According to the latest information that we have, the situation seems to be calm in the region, the source said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"However the Serb forces often break off at around 11:00 a.m. to recover their breath, and it's difficult to make a link between respect for a ceasefire and Serb military habits on the ground," the source warned. [passage omitted]

The source here said that the commander of UN troops in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose had obtained the "verbal accord" on the ceasefire from Bosnian and Serb commanders late Thursday. [passage omitted]

Mayor Contradicts UN Report

AU2511113994 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, Nov 25 (AFP)—The situation in the Bihac safe area was quiet Friday morning [25 November], according to a UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman.

But a Bosnian official in the pocket said over ham radio that fighting was continuing in the morning.

The situation "was quiet overnight" and "quiet this morning" in the UN-declared safe area, according to UNPROFOR spokesman Lt.-Col. Jan-Dirk von Merveldt.

Speaking at 11 a.m. (1000 GMT), two hours after a ceasefire was due to have come into force, von Merveldt said latest reports indicated "fighting appears to have stopped at this moment."

Hamdija Kabiljagic, a Bihac government official, speaking on a radio link from the embattled enclave at 11:20 a.m. (1020 GMT) said Serbs were attacking.

Government forces were trying to prevent them from entering the centre of the city, he added.

UN officials had earlier said a truce was called for 9 a.m. (0800 GMT) and was to be followed by a high-level meeting of the warring parties at Sarajevo airport later in the morning.

Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic went to the airport Friday morning, his office said.

UN Bosnia commander, General Sir Michael Rose, and Sarajevo sector commander, General Herve Gobilliard, were also at the airport, correspondents reported.

A Serb delegation arrived there in the late morning, but it was not immediately known who was among it.

Earlier in the morning, Bosnian Government leaders appeared to have held a top-level meeting.

Ministerial offices reported that the prime minister, federation vice-president Ejup Ganic and President Alija Izetbegovic, among others, were meeting.

The U.S. ambassador was also at the presidency.

"It appears the (Serb) advance (inside the safe area) has stopped," von Merveldt also said.

If progress was made at the Sarajevo airport talks, Rose might fly to Bihac, the spokesman also said.

"We have helicopters on standby for such a move into the pocket," he said.

The spokesman also said that UN special envoy to the former Yugoslavia Yasushi Akashi, who was due here for talks Friday, might have postponed his trip.

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Serbs Reported Near Town

AU2511102294 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 25 Nov 94

[Report by Mirza Sadikovic]

[FBIS Translated Text] At least 5,000 artillery and tank shells have landed overnight and this morning on Bihac, its outskirts, and other settlements in the Bihac district—Cazin, Velika Kladusa, and the areas of Bosanska Krupa and Buzim. The drama of this safe haven is escalating, the haven dying slowly by having its tissue torn apart.

Karadzic's and Martic's crazed chetniks are attacking from the so-called Serbian autonomous region of Krajina like rabid animals. They are blatantly taking advantage of the slowness of the international community and are trying to enter Bihac at all costs.

Hand-to-hand infantry battles have been fought all night at the access to the town, which is only 1 km away from the town center. All the outskirts have been burnt down and homes destroyed. Problems with refugees are growing, they spent last night more or less in the open, without even the minimal conditions for life.

The chetniks from Knin are receiving reinforcements from Donji Lapac and Slunj, which bear the insignia of the Abdic's self-styled peoples' defense. The chetniks captured yesterday who, what a surprise, had arrived here from Sisak only, have clearly denied this. [sentence as heard] As we say, there is hand-to-hand infantry combat. Heroic defenders of Bihac district are fighting for every inch of the soil with superhuman efforts, tying to prevent entry not merely to infantry but also to tanks.

Unprecedented chetnik propaganda is following the chetniks in their media. They are trying to create the greatest possible panic among the civilians. The situation is the gravest in the regional and other hospitals in the district. They are crammed with injured civilians and children, while there is no medication. Currently, once cannot see a representative of any international organization anywhere in Bihac district. There are no UN Protection Force representatives, either. So, what can they actually see and report?

HVO General on Fighting

AU2511143294 Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 94 p 5

[Interview with Major General Vlado Santic, HVO commander for Bihac, by Miroslav Pavicevic; place and date not given: "We Shall Not Be Able To Hold Out Much Longer"]

[FBIS Translated Text] *Major General Vlado Santic, Croatian Defense Council [HVO] commander for the Bihac region is currently constantly on the move—via secret routes—between Bihac and Croatia, and even when he is not there he maintains constant contact with western Bosnia. This made it possible for us to talk to him about the current situation in the Bihac pocket.*

[Pavicevic] In your opinion, how did the Bihac situation evolve?

[Santic] The Serbian conquest of Bihac is planned in three phases. The first started with the capture of part of the territory in western Bosnia from the 5th Corps, which—and this is now crystal clear—was just a Serbian ruse enabling them to launch phase two, which is in effect a counterattack by the Serbian forces, aided by Abdic's traitors, to recapture lost territories and to advance further into the Bihac pocket. The final, third phase, has as its objective the routing of military forces in the western Bosnia region and the condensing of the civilian population into one small enclave. The second phase is the most significant one, and is being carried out primarily from the Croatian occupied territories. The entire Serbian 2d Lika Corps has been deployed and it is attacking precisely the HVO theater of operations—some 40 km long—running from Skocaj do Zeljava, via Pljesivica, and the regions of Smrekovaca and Kladusa, toward Cetingrad. The chetniks are attacking with all available means, and they have been using helicopters to shell our positions directly from the very start.

[Pavicevic] Considering that you maintained a neutral position in the conflict between Abdic's forces and the 5th Corps, do you at present have any contact with Abdic? What is your information regarding the forces at his disposal?

[Santic] I have no contact with them, and according to our intelligence data, Abdic has some 3,000 men at his disposal, led by around 100 Serbian officers. Moreover, the Serbs trained them beforehand at the Sunja training ground. They are equipped with the most sophisticated weapons, received from the Serbs, and their activities are aimed toward Velika Kladusa. The HVO is not in direct contact with them.

[Pavicevic] How many troops have the Serbs used in this offensive?

[Santic] According to our intelligence, between 15,000 and 17,000 troops—some Bosnian, some Krajina Serbs—aided by Abdic's forces and troops from the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that is, the Nis special units, which we identified from the papers of their dead in the region of Pljesivica, which is under HVO control.

[Pavicevic] Are the strong Serbian attacks on the HVO a form of pressure aimed at forcing the HVO to stop cooperating with the Bosnia-Herzegovina [B-H] Army, which is what Karadzic recently demanded?

[Santic] The pressure on the HVO is not political; they wish to destroy us militarily. They have suffered significant losses in the region of Pljesivica, but so have we. I must say that our cooperation with the B-H Army is excellent, because without mutual cooperation we would

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not have been able to hold our positions. So far we have not accepted any compromise with the chetniks, and we shall not do so in this situation. All the Croatian villages have been almost razed to the ground, but the HVO will nevertheless continue resisting the chetnik attacks for as long as it can, which, I am afraid, is not very long.

Continued Fighting Reported in Bihac, 24 Nov

Serbian Attacks Reported

LD2411220994 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At the beginning of our broadcast let us hear the latest report from Bihac about the drama of the Bihac region, which culminated this evening:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The drama of the Bihac region has reached its highest point. This UN protected zone is obviously counting its last moments. Karadzic's and Martic's chetniks—the savage beasts in human shape—are simply scorching everything in their way, they are killing and slaughtering.

This afternoon they partially pierced our defense lines in Debeljace and Sokolac, and are at present only one km away from the town center. All the aforementioned villages are on fire.

Thousands of tank and artillery missiles have been fired on Bihac and all its environs. Hand-to-hand fighting is currently in progress. Our defenders are trying to check the monster with their defenseless bodies. The hospital, which is full of wounded, is also coming under shelling. [Word indistinct] fleeing population whose number is constantly on the increase is going to spend the night in the open. [passage omitted]

It is unclear whether we will have the oportunity to file another report from this UN protected zone, whose 250,000 suffering people this evening send the following message to UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] and the United Nations: Turn your planes against us and bomb us; it is better if you kill us than if we fall prey into the hands of the bloodthirsty beasts, who do not stop short of doing anything. They have come here only to kill. [end recording]

NATO Issues Ultimatum

AU2411150394 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brussels, Nov 24 (AFP)—Bosnian Serb forces could face an ultimatum to withdraw from the UN safe haven in Bihac or face action by NATO, under a stabilisation plan for the enclave being considered by the alliance, NATO sources said Thursday [24 November].

Under the proposal, which was to be put by the United States to the United Nations Security Council later in the day, the current UN safe haven around Bihac town would be clearly defined and extended, the sources said.

An ultimatum to the Serbs to withdraw from this area would then be delivered and if not complied with would trigger alliance action—not necessarily confined to Bihac.

The third main element of the plan involves asking Moslem forces to leave the safe zone to other parts of Bosnia controlled by government forces.

A meeting of ambassadors to NATO broke up here at lunchtime for talks between the representatives and their capitals on the proposals. The ambassadors were due to reconvene at 1430 gmt.

NATO sources also indicated that the ambassadors were considering sealing off attacks on Bihac from the Serb-held region of Krajina in neighbouring Croatia by extending the no-fly zone currently in place over Bosnia to Krajina. Such a move would require a new resolution from the UN Security Council.

Another option "under serious consideration" was allowing NATO warplanes to pursue Serb planes involved in acts of aggression over Croatian airspace.

The NATO source played down suggestions that the alliance was divided over the US call to extend the use of airstrikes in Bosnia.

"The ambassadors had an extremely smooth discussion and reached agreement on a number of points designed to pacify the situation in Bihac."

The source said the ambassadors had reaffirmed their commitment to using air strikes in response to attacks on UN peacekeepers or violations of safe zones.

The ministers were discussing a further escalation of NATO's involvement in the Bosnian conflict after a week which has seen two major attacks on Serb targets. On Monday the Udbina airport in Serb-held Krajina was disabled. Three Serb missile sites around Bihac were attacked on Wednesday.

NATO Discusses Plan

LD2511093194 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2356 GMT 24 Nov 94

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brussels, Nov. 24 (TANJUG)—The NATO Council Thursday supported the current diplomatic efforts to create an effective stabilization zone in the area around Bihac in western Bosnia.

A statement released following the 3-day session at ambassadorial level also expressed the alliance's readiness 'to assist the United Nations in implementing these objectives once they have been agreed.'

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The statement condemned the recent attacks on the protected area of Bihac by 'Serbs from Bosnia and Krajina.'

The statement calls for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of these forces, and supports the U.N. negotiating efforts toward that goal.

The U.N. Security Council in May 1993 proclaimed six protected areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina—Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Gorazde, Bihac, Tuzla, and Zepa.

Instead of being demilitarized, however, the zones were used by Muslims to launch offensives on Bosnian Serb positions from them.

NATO also expressed readiness to use air strikes in support of the decision on protected areas if the U.N. force command on the ground so decided and whenever it was requested.

The NATO ambassadors said during the meeting on Thursday that the plan on the introduction of an effective stabilization zone around Bihac was interesting and expressed readiness to implement such a plan in agreement with the United Nations.

A source at the NATO headquarters explained that the plan meant the complete demilitarization of the area over which units of the Bosnian Serb army and Muslim defense units of the Autonomous Province of West Bosnia are fighting the Sarajevo Muslim army.

This practically indicated the conclusion that no military actions would be permitted against the zone, but also from it.

Asked by the TANJUG correspondent if the forces would all withdraw simultaneously, or if Bosnian Serbs would go first as some sources have said, the NATO source said there were no details yet.

The source said that it was an important issue which had yet to be considered by NATO military officials.

The source also said the plan was still a hypothesis put forward by the United States, and that it had not even been adopted by the United Nations.

Presidency Discusses Situation

AU2411195594 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At today's session of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was chaired by President Alija Izetbegovic, the Presidency discussed the situation in the Bihac region, which is being subjected to fierce attacks by the Serbian aggressor and where a large number of civilians are in danger. The Presidency and the government are doing everything in their power to make the situation easier for this part of our country.

The presidency also passed a number of decrees on the adoption of some laws, among which are the Law on Enterprises, the Law on the Transformation of Socially-Owned Property, the Law on Association of Citizens, and bills on education and state administration. [passage omitted]

Mayor Accuses UN

AU2411193194 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Hamdija Kabiljagic, head of the Bihac region, today addressed the domestic and world public via ham radio.

[Begin Kabiljagic recording] It is real hell here. It is much worse than yesterday. In this period, the Serbo-chetnik hordes of Milan Martic are coming down in Bihac from the UNPA [UN Protected Area] via Mount Pljesevica. They are capturing the defenders' last stronghold, Debeljaca, from where they can target citizens in the center of Bihac with rifles. The defenders are doing everything they can to protect the town of Bihac and the civilian population. The hospital with 1,600 patients is in a danger.

I ask the question: Does anyone indeed want to deceive the entire world in order to see a new massacre of Muslims, or is this some kind of a well thought-out game? The fact is that the world has persistently been deceived that there are no heavy weapons in the UNPAs in the Republic of Croatia, where the Serbs are safely and well protected by UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force], because these are allegedly guarded by UNPROFOR.

In fact, it is these heavy weapons that the Serbs are using to attack this region. They have exploited the fact that we expected attacks from there the least. And as you can see, when [words indistinct] for Bihac, for the citizens of Bihac, UNPROFOR continues to deceive both the domestic and world public.

This is (?where the deceit lies): A British UNPROFOR contingent has failed to protect these people with its armored-mechanized hardware. They sent a Bangladeshi battalion with only 300 rifles and without sufficient amounts of ammunition, and now even without food. And which one of them is now supposed to protect these people? Had this not been a well thought-out plot, UNPROFOR would have not allowed Debeljaca to fall, which is only 500 meters from the center of Bihac, from the very center of the town. Therefore, someone obviously wants chetnik rifles to target the hearts of young men, children, and women in the middle of Bihac, as was done and is being done in Gorazde, so that they can later force the entire region to accept the set conditions, so that the people from this region could yield before the Serbo-chetnik policy.

From a document that was found on a dead chetnik yesterday, it is obvious that the soldiers are being ordered and told that this is the last chance to create a

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greater Serbia on some parts of Croatia and in this region of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and that this opportunity must not be missed.

If the international community misses the opportunity to do something concrete, than it is obvious that it is not serious, and we can no longer [words indistinct] that these are serious intentions of the world community, that is, some individuals in the world community, who are hindering the entire activities of both the United Nations and NATO. [end recording]

Citizens Issue Appeal

AU2411164494 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 94

[Report by Nada al-Isa "citing information of the 5th Army Corps"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A new appeal has been sent to the world from Bihac. I will read the appeal to the world:

Help. Bomb the aggressor's military positions and targets. New heavy weapons and troops have been crossing the border between Croatia and Bosnia all day. People are fleeing the villages near the border with Croatia. They are fleeing toward Bihac.

There is chaos in the town. The aggressor is targeting with shells all those who are fleeing. There are many dead on the way toward Bihac. Some 70,000 people are on the run. They are all going to Bihac. Attacks on Bihac itself from Mount Pljesevica are very strong. From that direction, strong aggressor forces, with the big help of heavy weapons, have captured Debeljaca Hill. The town is being pounded fiercely. UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] is not doing anything. Besides, it is not even armed.

Fresh forces are crossing from Croatia into Bosnia in front of UNPROFOR. Strong aggressor forces are inside the UN protected area. The aggressor is trying to capture Bihac. The world is not preventing it. The only help, as the people in Bihac say, would be if NATO bombed the aggressor's tanks around the town, in the so- called SAO [Serbian Autonomous Region] Krajina, in the Pljesevica region, from where Bihac is being pounded fiercely by tanks and other heavy weapons. Bihac expects help.

The 5th Corps of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina is resisting infantry attacks, but shells are coming one after another. Civilians targets are being shelled. There are many dead and wounded. Genocide is underway in Bihac, in the entire protected area.

The 5th Corps would have most certainly defended Bihac from the aggressor's infantry. The infantry of the 5th Corps is stronger than that of the aggressor. This is precisely why the aggressor is pounding Bihac so fiercely. Only these heavy weapons make the aggressor strong, not its troops.

We have already said, a new appeal has been sent to the world, to the United Nations, NATO, and UNPROFOR. Please, listen to the appeal from Bihac.

The most-brutal aggression from the so-called SAO Krajina, from the territory of the Republic of Croatia, has reached its culmination. Tanks, supported by heavy artillery, are moving from the entire border line. The hospital no longer exists. There is hell in the town. The hospital does not exist because there is not a singie centimeter of bandage left. Our defenders are desperately trying to stop the aggressor's army, gathered from all over Serbia, Montenegro, the so-called Yugoslavia, and the occupied parts of Croatia.

Help, we will perhaps be alive only today. Help immediately. They only know the logic of force. They became even more [word indistinct] and more brutal after the NATO actions. Stop them in the name of God, as you have the means to do so.

There are thousands of ways to stop this evil. Use at least one of them, but immediately, because tomorrow could be too late.

Bihac, 24 November 1994.

[Signed] Citizens of the Bihac region

Serbian Helicopters Reported

AU2411151194 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 94

[Report by Mirza Sadikovic]

[FBIS Translated Text] Up to this moment, Karadzic's and Martic's chetniks have intensified their attacks on the Bihac region, a UN protected area. They are attacking with howitzers and tanks from the so-called SAO [Serbian autonomous region] Krajina, particularly from Licko Petrovo Selo, but also Mount Pljesevica, Kordunski Ljeskovac, (?Turija), Pecigrad, and Maljevac. Their infantry is trying to breach the Bihac outskirts, Izacic, Sokolj, [word indistinct], and Bugar. Despite all the bans, they again used combat helicopters with which they brought hardware and fresh troops.

Attacks on (?roads) in the Bihac (?region) were also stepped up from Mount Pljesevica. At about noon, artillery attacks on the Bihac town center were renewed.

The Cazin area and [word indistinct] of that municipality have been subjected to constant artillery and tank fire again today. They are simply being destroyed. The border area toward the so-called SAO Krajina is being attacked (?with infantry).

The chetniks, reinforced with forcefully mobilized Muslims from the Turanj and Batnoga camps, today again attacked the Velika Kladusa region with all available weapons. The attacks were on the Bosanska Krupa and Buzim parts of the front from the direction of Bosanski Petrovac.

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Members of the 5th Corps are putting up an energetic resistance.

Serbs: Muslims Attacking

LD2411011894 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0027 GMT 24 Nov 94

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Nov. 23 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Muslim troops on Wednesday stepped up attacks on Bosnian Serbs following NATO air strikes on Bosnian Serb targets, Bosnian Serb army sources said.

The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said the Bosnian Muslims from the U.N.-designated 'safe area' of Bihac attacked Serb positions along the confrontation line northeast of the town of Bihac.

The Bosnian Serb army general staff said earlier on Wednesday that NATO had bombed civilian and military targets in the Srpska republic too.

The Bosnian Serb army sources said Bosnian Muslim troops on Wednesday opened infantry and sniper fire on Serb sections of Sarajevo and stepped up attacks around the towns of Brcko and Doboj in northern Bosnia.

SRNA quoted Bosnian Serb army sources as saying Bosnian Muslims had resumed attacks on Mt Majevica in northeastern Bosnia and that Serb troops had energetically responded and defended their positions.

Abdic Forces Near Bihac

LD2411170494 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Banja Luka, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—Members of the people's defense of the autonomous province of western Bosnia, loyal to Fikret Abdic, are on the very approaches to Bihac, Velkaton Radio reported today.

According to the same source, there was fierce fighting all day today. The people's defense fighters claim that they have set off to liberate Bihac because many members of the autonomous province of western Bosnia in the town are imprisoned, maltreated, humiliated, and persecuted in other ways.

Velkaton stresses that their attack on Bihac was launched because the 5th Corps least expected it. The number of people's defense members is claimed to exceed 10,000.

According to the sources of the people's defense of the autonomous province of western Bosnia, people's defense units are advancing and destroying parts of the 5th Corps of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina Army not only in the Bihac area, but also along the entire front line. This line spans the area between Vedro Polje, where the People's Defense units entered via Izacic, Lokot, Papar and Gata, up to Trzacka Rastela.

According to Velkaton Radio, fighting is also in progress in the area of Velika Kladusa, where extremist forces of the Fifth Corps (of the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina Army) are still putting up resistance. The radio also says that forces of the people's defense of the autonomous province of western Bosnia control the area between Velika Kladusa and Sumci, and the Velika Kladusa-Cazin road. [passage omitted]

Izetbegovic Meets Demirel

LD2411223194 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Alija Izetbegovic, the president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, this afternoon held talks with Turkish President Suleyman Demirel. Their talks focused on the difficult situation in the Bihac area.

The Turkish president expressed concern over the continuation of the Serb aggression and reiterated Turkey's support for Bosnia-Herzegovina. Demirel said that, as a member of NATO, Turkey would continue to insist on NATO air strikes if the attacks on Bihac continue. He will discuss this issue with U.S. President Clinton, German Chancellor Kohl, President Mubarak of Egypt, and other statesmen to ask for their support for his stances.

President Izetbegovic thanked President Demirel for his staunch support for Bosnia-Herzegovina and praised the Turkish battalion which is in Bosnia-Herzegovina as part of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force].

Convoy Arrives

AU2411162594 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, Nov 24 (AFP)—A UN aid convoy arrived in the embattled Bihac enclave on Thursday [24 November] bringing aid to more than 1,000 besieged Bangladeshi peacekeepers, UN spokeswoman Claire Grimes said. Grimes said the convoy had entered the northwest Bosnian Bihac pocket and was still some 50 kilometers (30 miles) from Bihac town. The United Nations has been unable to supply the Bangladeshi troops since they arrived about a month ago.

NATO Launches Second Strike Near Bihac, 23 Nov

Serbian Site Hit

AU2311172094 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brussels, Nov 23 (AFP)—NATO warplanes on Wednesday [23 November] launched a second attack on a Serb missile site at Otoka on the border of the Bihac enclave in northwest Bosnia, NATO said.

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NATO said the site had been attacked again because it posed a threat to the security of alliance planes enforcing a no-fly zone over Bosnia.

"NATO aircraft on Wednesday afternoon returned to the area of northwest Bosnia and conducted a strike on a surface-to-air missile site south of Otoka," a NATO statement said.

"During reconnaissance missions earlier today this site which had fired at two NATO aircraft Tuesday illuminated the reconnaissance aircraft in a threatening way."

"Since it was clear that the site posed a continued threat to Deny Flight aircraft operating in support of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] an airstrike was initiated this afternoon in close coordination with the force commander of UNPROFOR."

A military source said all the planes involved in the afternoon raid had returned to their bases in Italy.

Earlier Wednesday NATO planes struck at missile sites in three locations: Otoka and Bosanska Krupa on the Bihac border and at Dvor in the Serb-held Krajina region of Croatia in what the alliance said were self-defence actions.

NATO's commander for southern Europe said the morning attacks took place after NATO planes on a reconnaissance flight were sited and locked-on to by at least two missile sites.

"Locking-on is judged by NATO to be intolerable behaviour," a NATO spokesman said. "When you lock on to a plane it is with the intention of shooting it down."

Serbs: Children, Woman Killed

LD2311232594 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2310 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Sarajevo, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—Seven children and Koviljka Savanovic, six months pregnant, were killed in the village of Jasenica in today's air raid by NATO aircraft against Serb villages in the Bihac and Krupa areas, Serb military sources have announced, SRNA reported.

They were killed when NATO aircraft hit a factory that was also used as a school and a kindergarten for the workers' children.

Many female workers in the factory were wounded in the attack and huge material damage was caused.

Two clearly marked field hospitals were hit as well in the Otoka area, and many patients and staff were wounded. Two ambulances were destroyed.

As the Serb military sources have announced, these are not the final figures on the number of civilian casualties in today's attacks, because some villages in the area that was hit by bombs have not yet sent reports.

Serbs: Hospital Hit

LD2311205594 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Banja Luka, 23 November (TANJUG)—NATO aircraft today bombed civilian and military targets in the territory of the Srpska republic eight times, a statement issued this evening by the main HQ of the Srpska republic army says.

The statement says among other things that a hospital housing the wounded was bombed.

All targets were hit as requested by the Muslim side, whereby NATO definitely sided with the aggressors against the Serb people, the main HQ of the Srpska republic army claims.

"Any claims that NATO forces acted in order to protect UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] have been completely exposed," the statement says among other things. "It is completely clear now that NATO has accepted the war option which the Muslim side has been advocating for a long time, with the support from its mentors."

The armed forces of the Srpska republic army are therefore forced to defend its people with all available means. By siding with one party in the civil war, the international community has obviously sacrificed the UN protection forces which have also joined the brutal aggression against the Serb people, the statement says.

TANJUG Response

LD2311134294 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Knin, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—NATO air force planes carried out several bombing raids against military and civilian targets in the Srpska republic and in the Bihac area today, TANJUG has learned from sources close to the command of the Serb Krajina army. According to the same source, antiaircraft systems belonging to the Srpska republic army and residential buildings came under attack. Positions held by the People's Defense of the autonomous province of western Bosnia were bombed in one of the attacks near the village of Izacic. Military circles in Knin assess these attacks, as well as those three days ago on Udbina, as NATO openly siding with the Muslim forces of Alija Izetbegovic.

Koljevic Denounces NATO

LD2311210094 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2036 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Nov. 23 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Serb Vice President Nikola Koljevic said Wednesday that NATO had openly sided with the Bosnian Muslims by bombing the Bihac region in northwestern Bosnia.

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The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA quoted Koljevic as saying that 'NATO's conduct is a direct result of international community's, especially United States', unjust policy toward the Serbs.' [as published]

Koljevic said the Bosnian Muslim offensive was launched in late October "from the (United Nations-designated) 'safe area' of Bihac, which ought to have been demilitarized a long time ago,' and was followed by the Bosnian Serb army counter-offensive.

NATO warplanes on Wednesday bombed Bosnian Serb positions on the town of Krupa on the Una river about 25 km east-northeast of Bihac, and launched two air strikes on the area of the village of Otoka, about 30 km north of Bihac.

NATO warplanes also bombed Krajina Serb positions at the [word indistinct] of Dvor on the Una river in neighboring republic of Serb Krajina, about 50 km northeast of Bihac.

This is the sixth NATO air raid on Bosnian Serb positions and the second on Krajina Serb targets. Bosnian Muslim troops in a strong offensive captured about 200 sq km of Serb territory and sent about 11,500 Bosnian Serb civilians fleeing for their lives before the Muslim onslaught.

Bosnian Serb troops managed to retake all lost territories in a strong counteroffensive.

Serbian Assembly Meets

LD2311192294 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1855 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Nov 23 (TANJUG)—The Bosnian Serb national assembly resumed the 46th session Wednesday afternoon with a debate on a possible proclamation of a state of war on all of the republic's territory.

The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said Bosnian Serb President Radovan Karadzic had declined to predict the outcome of the session which he had arrived to attend.

SRNA said the delegates of the Serb Democratic Party of the Serb lands, the strongest party in the Srpska republic, had held a meeting behind closed doors on the eve of the assembly session.

The news agency said should the assembly decide to proclaim a state of war, it would hold the 47th session to discuss 70 government bills proposed for such an eventuality.

NATO aircraft on Wednesday twice raided Bosnian Serb positions in the region of the town of Bihac in northwestern Bosnia.

SRNA quoted advisor to president Karadzic John Zametica as saying Wednesday that the state was collecting information about the NATO attacks in order to determine who precisely was responsible for them.

Zametica said, 'If it turns out that it was a clean NATO aggression on orders from the United Nations, the Srpska republic will consider that the United Nations has sided with the enemy.'

'That will mean war against the United Nations,' Zametica said.

Serbian Attacks Reported

AU2311160494 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 94

[Report by Mirza Sadikovic from Bihac]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] So far today, at least 3,000 different artillery and tank projectiles have fallen on Bihac, its outskirts, and the border areas of the Cazin and Velika Kladusa municipalities. Karadzic's and Martic's chetniks have again stepped up their attacks from the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, attempting new tank and infantry breakthroughs from the direction of Veliki Skocaj, Pljesevica, Licko Petrovo Selo, as well as from (Kordunski Ljeskovac) and Maljevac. Everything is burning again, chetniks are again torching everything they come upon, leaving behind burnt-down ruins in villages and regions that are empty anyway.

Today, they have been trying—by sending in sabotage groups—to destroy or damage vitally important facilities located in the areas that they are either controlling temporarily or that they are close to. Casualties are more and more numerous and there are many children among them. The lack of medicines and first aid equipment has had results. [passage omitted]

Abdic Returns to Bihac

LD2311133194 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Velika Kladusa, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—The military operation to liberate the territory of the autonomous province of western Bosnia [APWB] also has a humanitarian role because it will enable tens of thousands of refugees to return to their homes, APWB President Fikret Abdic said last night speaking to a group of Knin reporters who visited the liberated part of Velika Kladusa.

Abdic recalled the chronology of events in the area over the last 15 months. He expressed his support for a global political solution which would suit the interests of all three constituent nations and he said that, having in mind all past events, the APWB should be given a special status. [passage omitted]

He said that the liberation of the APWB could now be carried out even faster. However, we are trying to persuade misled citizens and Fifth Corps members "to realize that what they are doing is not good" and to accept that all issues should be solved peacefully. [passage omitted]

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Zubak on Bihac

LD2311173694 Mostar Croatian Radio Herzeg-Bosna in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Kresimir Zubak, president of the federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, commented today on the current military situation in the Bihac pocket in an open program broadcast on Croat Radio's Mostar station. Our colleague Pejo Gasparevic has the report.

[Gasparevic] Kresimir Zubak said that, according to the latest reports he received today from the president of the Bihac district and the chairman of the Bihac Croat Democratic Union, the units which call themselves the army of the Srpska republic have advanced through Pljesevica in the Republic of Croatia to the very approaches to Bihac, and are now only 1 km from the hospital in Bihac. Zubak said that it is high time that the international community did everything in its power to end the drama in the Bihac area.

Zubak believes that the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina will escalate. He stressed that the international community must allow us to obtain the means we need to defend ourselves. Zubak explained that the lifting of the arms embargo will be applied to the federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina; not only to the units of the Bosniak Muslim nation, but also to the Croatian units.

Zubak said that during the liberation of Kupres a document was n found in the Serb army command, stating that their main enemies are Croats and their main strategic is was to gain access to the sea through the Neretva valley.

According to Zubak, of the total number of Serbs who lived in Bosnia-Herzegovina, around 7 percent have been killed during the war. He added that 7.3 percent of Bosnian Muslims and 1.2 percent of Croats have been killed.

Denies Forcible Mobilization

LD2311173094 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Velika Kladusa, Nov. 23 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Muslim leader Fikret Abdic has said that his followers voluntarily took arms and joined the battles against the Sarajevo government army.

Addressing a group of journalists late on Tuesday Abdic, a moderate Muslim leader, denied that Serbs had forcibly mobilized his supporters and sent them into battles.

'We have not had to mobilize people, we have only organized them at their request,' Abdic explained the current start of the battles for recovering the territory of the autonomous province of west Bosnia.

Abdic split with fundamentalist Izetbegovic completely in the latter half of 1993, adopting an independent policy for peace.

He declared the independence of the 'autonomous province of west Bosnia' in north-western Bosnia-Herzegovina and signed separate peace agreements with Bosnian Serbs and Croats.

Izetbegovic responded by sending the Sarajevo government army to crush the province. Ten months of fighting ended on Aug. 21, when the government troops overran the autonomous capital at the Bosnian town of Velika Kladusa.

About 70,000 Muslim refugees, Abdic's supporters, escaped to the republic of Serb Krajina.

Two weeks ago, Abdic's supporters launched an offensive to regain their territories and according to sources under control of Abdic, arrived within reach of the centre of Bihac.

Abdic urged a global political settlement which would suit the interests of all three constituent peoples in Bosnia—Muslims, Serbs and Croats, provided that the autonomous province of west Bosnia get a special treatment.

He said he urged last year that an agreement on the union of republics in Bosnia be adopted.

'I proceeded from a viewpoint that all conditions had been laid down as the Croats and Serbs had already reached an agreement that only remained to be signed by the Muslims,' said Abdic.

He said that had the agreement been signed and the union of Bosnia-Herzegovina constituted, the Muslim-Serb war would have ended and the Muslim-Croat fighting would not have escalated.

Abdic said 'peace must start somewhere' and that was why the autonomous province of west Bosnia had been set up, 'for peace to start here' and finally extend to the last inch of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

'Our example of concluding peace with Serbs and Croats should have been a model for others, but unfortunately individuals in the Sarajevo authorities had opposed it in order to crush the autonomy by force,' Abdic said.

Silajdzic Blames UN

NC2311201294 London MBC Television in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic described today's NATO air raids as useless. He attributed the change in the balance of power in favor of the Serbs to the United Nations allowing the opening of a Serbian front against the Bosnian forces from Croatia. In a statement to MBC, he acknowledged that government forces have lost a hill overlooking the Bihac pocket.

[Begin recording] [Silajdzic] Indeed, they seem to have captured it. This is a very difficult situation because the United Nations allowed the Serbian forces to mount attacks through the Croatian Republic, that is across the

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Croatian border. The UN forces did nothing about this. We have heard that the UN forces commander in Bosnia-Herzegovina, General Rose, was against taking any effective measures to prevent the Serbian forces from capturing this hill and the town of Bihac.

['Awn] Since this is the situation, what is the use of the NATO raids? Don't you think they are not having much effect?

[Silajdzic] Exactly. They are not having much effect, because their targets are far away. The forces attacking the town of Bihac must be struck at. These raids seem to have targeted everything but these forces.

['Awn] Mr. Prime Minister, the military situation of your forces was observed to have suffered something of a setback on some fronts after Washington lifted the arms embargo. Why did the balance of power turn in favor of the Serbs again?

[Silajdzic] Because the United Nations allowed the Serbian forces to attack Bosnia-Herzegovina. As the attacks from Serbia and Montenegro were not sufficient, they mounted attacks from Croatia. This is why. [end recording]

Rose Issues Warning

AU2311221294 Paris AFP in English 2204 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, Nov 23 (AFP)—UN Bosnia force commander General Sir Michael Rose Wednesday [23 November] said he had warned Bosnian Serbs not to harm civilians inside the UN-declared Bihac safe area, saying he would otherwise be forced to take action.

He also expressed concern for UN troops around Sarajevo who he said had been taken "hostage" by the Bosnian Serbs in the wake of Wednesday's air raids by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Speaking of the situation in the besieged Bihac safe area, now under attack by Serb forces, Rose told AFP that the battle on the ground had moved "by about 1,000 meters (yards)" into the safe area, but at present was "not hazarding the civilian population of the town."

"We've taken it up with both sides, the fact that they really should not come and fight wars inside the zone," he said, adding that he had warned the Serbs not to move further towards the town centre.

Serb forces are believed to be within two or three kilometers of the centre of Bihac.

But at the same time "we can't really be seen to be defending a fire base for one side against another either, so there's a balance that has to be struck," he said, citing as an example the presence of a T-55 government tank near a hospital which was drawing Serb shell fire.

UN forces were trying to make sure that civilians were not being targetted in any way, but "if they are, then I would have to act appropriately and we've warned the BSA (Bosnian Serb Army) accordingly," he said.

Rose said he and UN special envoy to the former Yugoslavia Yasushi Akashi were trying to work out a ceasefire for Bihac, as was the case for the eastern enclave of Gorazde in April.

This could be followed by the interposition of UN forces and the running of humanitarian convoys into the pocket.

Rose said he would like to see a total demilitarization of the safe area along the mode of Zepa and Srebrenica, two other enclaves in eastern Bosnia.

Speaking of Wednesday's NATO raids against Serb missile sites in the northwest of the country, Rose termed the action "thoroughly justified," adding that the Serbs had been warned about not illuminating NATO aircraft with their attack radars.

"It's not upping the ante in anyway. It's mainly doing what we do on the ground practically every day when someone shoots at us," he said.

Asked about the situation of several hundred peacekeepers who have been cut off by Bosnian Serb forces, notably at weapon collection points around Sarajevo in the wake of the latest NATO strikes, Rose said this had happened before.

At times of "heightened tension when the Bosnian Serbs perceive an increased threat of air strikes to themselves, they very often take hostages in order to act as shields against air strikes, he said.

"They are without any doubt hostages," he added.

But no harm had been done to them and negotiations were under way to resolve the situation, he said.

Krajisnik Denounces Muslims

LD2311225194 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 2150 GMT 23 Nov 94

[From the "Picture vs Picture" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Bosnian Serbs today held a meeting of their self-styled assembly, but it was held behind closed doors. Further steps by Karadzic and his followers are expected to be announced after the meeting, but we can already draw certain conclusions from the interview that Momcilo Krajisnik gave to Pale television.

[Begin Krajisnik recording] After this lack of ability on the part of the United Nations, after the complete disorganization and chaos in their lines, we have the feeling that the United Nations can no longer fulfill their duty. They have publicly admitted this to us. Therefore, we have no reason to look upon the United Nations with

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benevolence or friendship after this, and our stance will probably be that the United Nations is our enemy.

We cannot, we do not, have the right—in the face of the dead soldiers and everything that has been done from that protected area—to stop outside Bihac and wait for a solution similar to the one in Gorazde, wait for the [Muslim] armed forces to take the opportunity, as they recently did in Srebrenica, to attack and kill our people. We must disarm the 5th Corps, we must defeat the Muslims, or rather, the 5th Corps, the Muslims in the Bihac pocket, and eliminate the danger for us. We requested this from the UN Protection Force, but if they are not capable of doing it, we intend to do it ourselves.

The whole of the international community is now poised to prevent us from doing this by bombing and blackmailing us. This will be a difficult struggle, but we have to persevere in order to eliminate the Bihac pocket as a danger for our people. [end recording]

Serbs Surround UN Troops Outside Sarajevo

LD2311175194 Paris LCI Television in French 1700 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Tension rose sharply in Bosnia this afternoon. We may now fear an escalation. After a first strike this morning, the planes of the Atlantic Alliance carried out a further attack in the Bihac region, near Otoka, on Serbian anti-aircraft defense sites, this afternoon. The Serbs immediately responded by hemming in 350 French and Ukrainian UN peacekeepers outside Sarajevo. Frederic Delpeche reports:

[Delpeche] [Passage omitted] The situation is also tense outside Sarajevo, where the Serbs are hemming in 350 UN peacekeepers whose mission is to guard the sites at which the heavy weapons have been collected together. The Serbs have been surrounding the UN peacekeepers since early this afternoon, without actually threatening them directly. [passage omitted]

Troops Blockaded

AU2311151594 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, Nov 23 (AFP)—Serb soldiers Wednesday [23 November] blockaded hundreds of UN soldiers guarding nine heavy weapon collection points around Sarajevo, a UN Protection Force spokesman said. Lt.-Col. Patrick Declety said the action started early in the afternoon appeared to be a reaction to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation air attacks against Serb missile sites in the northwest of the country. Some 350 French and Ukrainian soldiers are cut off in these collection points, where Serb forces have stocked artillery pieces and tanks in line with a February agreement.

UN Chief Comments

BR2511145194 Paris LIBERATION in French 25 Nov 94 p 12

[Interview with Herve Godilliard, commander in chief of UNPROFOR in the Sarajevo Sector, by Jean Hatzfeld in Sarajevo; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] *General Godilliard, commander in chief of the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] in the Sarajevo sector, explained the situation relating to the 195 blue helmets held hostage by the Serbs in the Sarajevo region since Wednesday [23 November].*

[Hatzfeld] Can you remind us of the circumstances in which the blue helmets were "surrounded?"

[Godilliard] On Wednesday, between 1100 and noon, the Serbian soldiers surrounded the nine arms regrouping centers and informed the blue helmets that they were forbidden to leave. That affects around 195 men in the capital sector—French, Russians, and Ukrainians. The Russians and French are housed in the same place.

[Hatzfeld] These centers also act as military stores where artillery weapons are stored. Can the blue helmets move around these areas and guard the tanks, guns, and mortars handed over by the Serbs?

[Godilliard] No, the blue helmets are immobilized in their center. However, we have not noticed any attempt by the Serbian military to try to get back their arms for the time being. Their objective seems to be to keep us in the hot spots to protect themselves from possible bombing. I think that the Serbs are now very afraid of the NATO air raids.

[Hatzfeld] Are the blue helmets in danger?

[Godilliard] I do not think so. Their guards are not showing any aggression. They are obeying orders from Pale. Some are even showing some embarrassment in carrying out this mission. But they are awaiting new orders and they will obey. The blue helmets are living in their usual barracks, which are heated, and they have supplies of food and medicines for a good month.

[Hatzfeld] Does that mean their imprisonment could last that long?

[Godilliard] It means that they are not threatened by being surrounded. Obviously, the situation cannot last as long as that. If the situation was not resolved by the end of the week, I would act accordingly.

[Hatzfeld] What does that mean?

[Godilliard] It means that I will interpret this immobilization in a different way. If we cannot move around, we can no longer carry out our mandate. But we have not reached that stage.

[Hatzfeld] How do you view this hostage-taking?

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[Godilliard] It is not the first. Immediately after the Gorazde raids, the Serbs acted in the same way. It is their way of stepping up the pressure, probably to negotiate a cease-fire on all fronts. Nonetheless, the aim now is undoubtedly a new stage in the tension between them and us. This aggravation of the situation is the direct result of the events which are taking place around Bihac.

[Hatzfeld] The end of the week is approaching. How has the situation changed since the start of the hostage-taking?

[Godilliard] It has changed very little. We are continuing our efforts to keep up constant negotiations with the Serbs.

[Hatzfeld] Negotiations at what level?

[Godilliard] At a local level, dialogue is very positive; the Serbs even seem very worried about the possibility of our leaving.

[Hatzfeld] Are you negotiating with your counterparts in the Serbian general staff, and on what are you negotiating?

[Godillliard] I have not yet managed to make contact with them.

[Hatzfeld] What, for instance, does General Milosevic, your Serbian counterpart in the region, with whom you are in daily contact, say to you?

[Godilliard] I have not been able to reach him. To do so, I would have to be able to travel. But, at all events, the solution will stem from discussions among the political authorities. These discussions are currently taking place elsewhere, in various capitals.

Serbs Reportedly Expel UN Observers From Brcko

AU2411160194 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, Nov 24 (AFP)—A team of UN military observers stationed in the northern Bosnian town of Brcko have been kicked out of their base by Serb soldiers who "escorted" them to Belgrade, a UN spokesman said here Thursday [24 November].

"We are perturbed by the eviction of the UN military observer team from Brcko," said UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman Michael Williams. "It will considerably reduce our possibilities to monitor the situation."

He said Bosnian Serb troops robbed the team of one armoured vehicle and a computer.

He added that Bosnian Serb troops also surrounded on Wednesday 26 observers stationed at Banja Luka, in northern Bosnia.

"They are confined to their accommodation in Banja Luka," Williams said of the observers, adding that they were not considered "hostages."

The Serbs have also detained 270 French, Russian and Ukrainian peacekeepers at heavy weapons points in addition to 55 Canadian peacekeepers in central Bosnia.

The Serb action came in the wake of two NATO air-strikes Monday and Wednesday on Serb targets.

Serbs Reportedly Fire on Sarajevo Holiday Inn

AU2411170294 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, Nov 24 (AFP)—Ten rocket-propelled grenades [RPG] were fired from Serb-held territory at the Holiday Inn hotel and a downtown bridge Thursday [24 November], wounding at least two people, witnesses and the United Nations said.

One grenade hit the hotel, two exploded in the street, three hit a police station lodged in the hotel and four others exploded near the Brotherhood and Unity bridge linking government-held areas with the Serb district of Grbavica.

The UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] said early indications were the grenades were fired from Serb-held territory.

The hotel houses mainly journalists and representatives of international organizations, as well as the temporary headquarters of the U.S. Embassy.

It is about 300 meters (yards) from a battle line running through the city.

On Wednesday, Serb snipers opened fire on a tram passing by the hotel, killing one person and wounding three.

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Tudjman Discusses Crisis With Owen, Stoltenberg

LD2511150194 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We will begin the newscast with a statement from the president's office about President Tudjman's talks today with the cochairmen of the peace conference on the former Yugoslavia.

In the presidential palace [in Zagreb] today, President of the Republic of Croatia Franjo Tudjman received Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, cochairmen of the managing committee of the Geneva conference. The talks were also attended by Hrvoje Sarinic, head of the president's office; Mate Granic, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ambassador Miomir Zuzul, the president's special envoy; Ivic Pasalic, the president's adviser for internal policy; Col. Gen. Zvonimir Cervenko, the head of the president's military office; Ambassador at the Geneva conference Kai Aide; and General [name indistinct].

They discussed the renewed efforts in the search for a peaceful solution to the crisis in Croatia. President Tudjman stressed among other things that Croatia will not allow the problem to drag on and said that he believes the solution will be found if Belgrade recognizes Croatia within its international borders.

Tudjman Agrees to NATO Air Support for UN

LD2311142894 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In a letter to NATO Secretary General Willy Claes, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, agreed late last night to NATO temporarily giving close air support to protect UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] troops in the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia, provided it continues to cooperate fully with the Croatian authorities, so as not to disrupt air traffic.

In a letter to Madeleine Albright, president of the UN Security Council, President Tudjman pointed out, among other things, that the attacks by rebel Serbs from the occupied terrritories of the Republic of Croatia on the UN protected zone around Bihac can be stopped by NATO air strikes and border controls. The president called on the Security Council to take decisive measures to implement all its relevant resolutions.

Parliament Urges More Air Strikes on Serbs

LD2411181494 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, Nov 24 (TANJUG)—The Croatian Parliament Lower Chamber on Thursday urged the United Nations and NATO to go on with "offensive actions and strikes" against Bosnian and Krajina Serbs.

Deputies said strikes should last "until control and full protection were established on the international border of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina."

The chamber adopted conclusions saying that "Croatia reserves the right to [word indistinct] independently in compliance with its own national interests and the inalienable right to self-defense" if the international community's proved ineffective.

On Monday and Wednsday, NATO carried out three air strikes on targets in the republic of Serb Krajina and the Srpska republic—the Serb states in the territories of the former Yugoslav Republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina respectively.

Deputies strongly condemned the participation of Serbs from Krajina in fighting in Western Bosnia and the Bosnian Serbs' attacks on the Bihac "safe area".

The Serb counteroffensive around Bihac followed the Muslims' offensive launched from this "safe area" against Serb territories, when at least 11,000 civilians had to escape.

Granic Calls For Continuation of NATO Bombing

LD2311150694 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] After the latest NATO attacks on Bosnian Serb positions, Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic made a statement during a session of parliament. Here is what Minister Granic said:

[Begin Granic recording] The situation in Bihac is difficult. The Knin Serbs are still intensively taking part in the attacks on Bihac. This means they are violating all international laws and the UN Charter. We have requested on several occasions—the last time was yesterday, when the president of the Republic requested this of the Security Council—that the Croatian border be protected, and we also requested that the bombing of all the positions from which Bihac is threatened and from which the Croatian border is threatened should continue.

On the other hand, during the night we tried, and we are trying—in a coordinated diplomatic activity—to organize a special CSCE session which would tackle the problem of the situation in Bihac and the occupied areas of the Republic of Croatia.

We are in constant contact with the Government of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation, the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and we are trying to see to it that these attacks, which began with the attack on Udbina airport, continue until the [Serb] attacks on Bihac, which is a protected zone, cease. On the other hand, we want to see the [NATO] attacks continue until controls are set up on the Croatia-Bosnia-Herzegovina border. [end recording]

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Granic: UNPROFOR's Mandate May Be Annulled

LD2311171694 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Croatia hopes that the international community will speed up the peaceful solutions for reintegration [of Serb-occupied parts of Croatia into Croatia]. If it fails to do this, Croatia will annul the UN Protection Force's [UNPROFOR] mandate, Mate granic, Croatian foreign minister and deputy premier, told deputies of the Croatian parliament's Chamber of Counties at the 18th session of this chamber. The debate on privatization is continuing in the Chamber of Deputies. Zoltan Kabok and Jasminka Dudic report:

[Reporter] During its work so far in its 18th session, the Croatian parliament's Chamber of Counties, has given its views on several draft laws and (?sent) amendments to the Chamber of Deputies. The liveliest session was question time at which members of the Croatian government answered numerous deputies' questions about the political and economic situation.

Mate Granic, deputy premier and foreign minister, said there had never been greater unity on the part of the international community in connection with the resolution of the problem of Croatian occupied areas. In this connection, and regarding the recent talks with rebel Serbs, Dr Granic said:

[begin Granic recording] As regards the talks, the talks at Pleso dealt with four topics—water, electricity, oil pipelines, and the motorway—and an agreement was reached which the Knin Serbs, after a debate, did not want to sign. As far as we are concerned there will not be any more negotiations. [end recording]

[Reporter] So, Dr Granic said, I hope that there will be a speeding up of the finding of peaceful solutions for the reintegration of the occupied areas. If not, the Republic of Croatia will cancel UNPROFOR's mandate. [passage omitted: other topics dealt with at session]

Serb SA-6 Missile System Destroyed by NATO

LD2311183794 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] During this news bulletin, we have received the news that the positions of the rebel Serbs in the Samarica area on the occupied Croatian area were bombarded in the NATO air force action this afternoon. The Rujevac warehouse near Kozibrod was hit and NATO aircraft destroyed an SA-6 missile system, Croatian military sources have reported.

UN Aid Convoy To 'Relieve' Troops in Bihac

AU2411161994 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, Nov 24 (AFP)—The first UN aid convoy in six months left for the embattled Bihac enclave in northwestern Bosnia Thursday to relieve beleaguered UN troops there, after an agreement with Croatian Serb leaders, a UN spokesman said.

Michael Williams, spokesman for UN envoy Yasushi Akashi, said the 10-vehicle convoy—mostly armoured personnel carriers—left from the Croatian city of Topusko en route to the Moslem-held enclave, where more than 1,000 Bangladeshi UN peackeepers trapped by fighting are desperately short of supplies.

Williams said the convoy was carrying "urgently needed rations, fuel and winter supplies."

Earlier, Akashi said Croatian Serb separatist leader Milan Martic had agreed to allow convoys to resupply 1,200 UN Bangladeshi troops in the Bihac area during talks in Belgrade Wednesday.

The Krajina Serb rebels also said they would allow the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to resume civilian relief aid convoys to the pocket, Williams added.

Spokesman Peter Kessler said the UNCHR hoped to get civilian relief supplies into the enclave Saturday, but added that the organisation had not yet seen clearance notification from the Croatian Serbs.

"We hope it will be possible in 48 hours," he said, adding that the UNHCR was "very worried by the situation in Bihac where 4,000 to 5,000 refugees fleeing the fighting on the outskirts of Bihac have flocked into the town itself."

Serbs have blocked both UN humanitarian aid for civilians in Bihac and supplies for the UN troops there since May.

Kessler said "famine levels have been reached" in Velika Kladusa, in the north of the Bihac pocket, adding that the situation was critical there with one doctor and five nurses for the town's 36,000 inhabitants.

Akashi, who was in Zagreb to brief Croatian President Franjo Tudjman on his Belgrade meetings, before heading on to Sarajevo, said he had secured "a number of assurances (from) Mr. Martic not to engage in cross-border support in Bihac fighting."

A proposed ceasefire for Bihac "should not be limited only to Bihac, but extended to Bosnia as a whole, as proposed by Serbian President Milosevic," Akashi said, adding that a "comprehensive ceasefire is to be discussed with authorities in Sarajevo.

"We are at the crossroads between war and peace and Mr. Tudjman expressed his commitment to a diplomatic, rather then military solution", Akashi said.

UN Official: No Croatian Threat to Krajina

LD2411201094 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 24 Nov 94

["Pool" item]

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[FBIS Transcribed Text] Erdut, Nov. 24 (TANJUG)—U.N. official said Thursday that UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] managed to convince Serb Krajina population there was no direct threat of an open conflict with Croatia.

U.N. Civil Affairs Coordinator in "Sector East" Phillipe Corwin told journalists that U.N. Protection Force had not been ordered to pull out, noting that the population was concerned about the closing of U.N. civil police points in the area and the pullout of the personnel into the command in the town of Erdut in the east of the republic of Serb Krajina.

U.N. civil policemen in the eastern sector pulled out from their points on Nov. 20, exactly 24 hours before 39 NATO aircraft raided the airfield of the town of Udbina, 80 km north of Knin, the capital of the republic of Serb Krajina.

Serbs in Croatia set up their own state, the republic of Serb Krajina, in 1991, after Croatia launched a war of secession from the former Yugoslavia, and removed Serb national rights from the Croatian Constitution.

Croatian forces attacked Krajina but were largely driven back. The territory of Serb Krajina was placed under United Nations protection in the spring of 1992, but has since been the target of four new Croatian military offensives.

Corwin said the negotiations were now being conducted with the local Serb authorities on reopening U.N. civil police points at the soonest.

In a statement to the press, Corwin especially stressed that regardless of the bitterness caused by NATO air raids on Krajina and Bosnian Serb positions there was much of the good will among the people living in Sector East and there were no incidents against UNPROFOR personnel.

NATO aircraft on Wednesday on three occasions air raided the targets in the republic of Serb Krajina and the Bosnian Serb republic.

TANJUG: NATO Planes Hit Holiday Center

LD2311150494 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Knin, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—Around 20 NATO planes bombed the territory of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] again at 1100 today.

This time they targeted a mountain holiday center on Mt. Zrinska Gora in the Sanarica area in the municipality of Glina, Petar Damjanic, the RSK president's spokesman, told reporters.

This holiday center has never had any military use, Damjanic said. There are still no details in Knin of the consequences of the attack, of possible casualties or of the extent of any damage. An official statement by the main headquarters of the RSK army is expected.

'Monument Complex' Hit

LD2311190094 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Knin, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—The Main Headquarters of the Serb Army of Krajina has confirmed the NATO air force strike against Samarica, around 30 km south of Petrinja.

The statement says that several NATO aircraft attacked a monument complex in honor of the liberation and antifascist struggle of the people of Banija.

The statement specifies that both historic and tourist facilities came under fire and huge damage was caused. There are no reports as yet on possible casualties among civilians and the monument complex staff.

The statement says that weapons banned by international conventions were used again, and adds that "fresh attacks are expected."

RSK Foreign Minister: Continue Peace Process

LD2411190594 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Knin, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—Milan Babic, foreign minister of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK], said this evening that NATO air strikes against Serb territories "have brought to the fore the fact that the Serbian issue is the top-level international question."

Krajina has sustained NATO air strikes, "which we consider to be the execution of the will of the only superpower today—America—and not an expression of the will of the United Nations, which should maintain peace on the territory of former Yugoslavia," the RSK foreign minister told TANJUG.

Babic added that the entire world ought to be worried about the way in which the UN Security Council decisions are being implemented. "The most powerful army machinery—NATO—has become the executor of UN decisions."

However, he said, even after the NATO air strikes, the RSK still opposes the interruption of the peace process, and "if our two essential objections to the draft agreement put forward by the cochairmen of the conference on former Yugoslavia are accepted, we can expect this important document to be signed very soon."

Other Serbian objections to the draft agreement can be resolved, Babic said, "by technical corrections" of the document.

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Country Called 'Transit Route' for Drug Mafias

LD2511075894 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Skopje, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—It has been announced in Skopje that the Macedonian police have prevented two recent attempts to smuggle drugs originating from Turkey. A total of 3.7 kgs of heroin, obtained from "unidentified Turkish citizens," was found on four Skopje citizens.

The more frequent arrests of drug smugglers in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia confirm foreign suppositions that the country has become not only an important transit route for the drug mafias from Turkey and Western Europe, but also a serious "consumer" of this narcotic white dust. [passage omitted]

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Soleo Does Not Reply to Slovene Proposals

AU2311173494 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Ferdinando Soleo, secretary general of the Italian Foreign Ministry, arrived in Ljubljana today. He was received by Foreign Ministry State Secretary Ignac Golob. He also met briefly with Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek. Igor Juric has more details about the visit:

[Begin recording] We all expected that Mr. Soleo would bring the Italian reply to our proposals that were taken to Rome by Dr. Simoniti a few days ago. Unfortunately, this did not happen and, as one can speculate, Secretary General Soleo only came to take our pulse prior to a decision about the mandate for Slovenia starting negotiations on EU associate membership on 27 November. In a brief statement, he said that both sides exchanged views. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere, and he also gained an impression of good will on our side. It seems that this was his impression despite the fact that our side indicated to him that we did not intend to step down from the proposals that are currently in Rome. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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Federal

Foreign Minister Condemns NATO Raid in Croatia

BR2311155594 Brussels LE SOIR in French 23 Nov 94 p 2

[Interview with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic by Edouard Van Velthe; place and date not given: "Belgrade's Reaction to NATO Strike"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Van Velthe] On Monday [21 November], and for the first time since the outbreak of the war, NATO launched an air strike against the Serbs in Krajina in Croatia. What is your opinion of this initiative?

[Jovanovic] It is an act that will not help restore peace in the region. We see it as being, on the contrary, a traditional form of escalating tension and war. The conflict in Bosnia alone already appears to us to be dangerous enough. Exporting the crisis to other zones can only lead to further complications. It seems to me that this was not a calculated risk. It should be compared with the U.S. decision to pull out of the arms embargo enforcement operation. It is all part of a strategy that has already been seen to be biased, and the one-sided involvement of the UN Security Council.

[Van Velthe] But according to the peace plan that you signed, the Bosnian Serbs will in any case have to give up some of the land they have won.

[Jovanovic] That is another thing altogether, that is the Contact Group's project. We accepted it and we even exceeded it by breaking off our political relations with the Bosnian Serbs. Unfortunately they have yet to follow our lead. This is one of the reasons why things are going wrong in Bosnia, but it is not the only reason nor is it the most decisive. In our eyes the growing involvement of a "pro-Muslim lobby"—represented by the United States and the Islamic nations—is much more serious.

[Van Velthe] Does the worsening military situation not risk having negative effects on the process for the lifting of UN sanctions on Yugoslavia?

[Jovanovic] The people who do not want peace in Bosnia are the same people who want the sanctions against us to remain in place. Lifting the sanctions would signify the end of the war and that does not fit in with the strategic plans of some powers. As a result, some people want to impose new conditions for the complete and definitive lifting of the embargo, but that is a violation of UN resolutions. The lifting of sanctions is an essential step along the road to peace. That is the reason too for the stubbornness of the Bosnian Serbs: They feel that, whatever they do, the Serbian people will remain isolated.

[Van Velthe] Do you draw a distinction between American, Russian, and European attitudes?

[Jovanovic] We have seen a positive development: In the light of our committed peace policy, Europe is gradually coming to realize that the continuation of the war runs counter to its vital interests. It is aware that it can no longer let itself be manipulated and that it must free itself from the crisis before it can focus on its own priorities. American interests differ and this is why the United States is complicating the diplomatic process by introducing contradictory elements favoring the option of war. The extremists on all sides, including the Bosnian Serbs, are clinging to this worst case policy.

[Van Velthe] If the war continues, would your people let you continue to impose the border blockade on the Bosnian Serbs?

[Jovanovic] Let us turn that question around and ask: How long can our policy of cooperation with the international community last when acts of sabotage against peace are continuing in Bosnia? We are hostages of those who reject any settlement and who have the means of killing off any hope, should they so wish. We call on Europe, and especially France and Great Britain, to prevent such extremism. Moreover, we note that the countries closest to the region, those that have the most to lose from the crisis, and Italy in particular, are increasingly pressurizing the Security Council to come up with a solution.

[Van Velthe] What political means does President Milosevic have at his disposal to ensure that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic accepts the peace plan?

[Jovanovic] The Bosnian Serbs are becoming increasingly aware that the road to peace is the only way open to them. However, they are afraid that the state does not have sufficient guarantees for survival. Mr. Karadzic does not want the whole of Bosnia, he just wants a clearly defined area duly protected by the international community. The question, at this level, is as much psychological as it is political.

[Van Velthe] You met recently in Zagreb with your Croatian counterpart, Mate Granic. It must have been hard to make any headway...

[Jovanovic] We are prepared for Mr. Granic to return our visit and come to Belgrade. Our position is simple: The feeling of confidence between our peoples and the healing of wounds is only possible through gradual progress and initially only symbolic gestures like, for example, the reopening of the Zagreb to Belgrade motorway or the restarting of cultural and sporting exchange. Croatia, however, first wants us to recognize it within its Yugoslav administrative borders. That is like building the roof of a house before you have laid the foundations.

[Van Velthe] How do you personally manage to conduct the foreign policy of a country that has been outlawed internationally for two years?

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[Jovanovic] It is true that sometimes it is hard psychologically because there are many obstacles, and room for maneuver is clearly restricted as a consequence. However, we are convinced that we are defending a just cause. I do not claim that we are completely innocent—like all the peoples of the former Yugoslavia, we must shoulder our share of the blame in this disaster. Nevertheless, we remain convinced that if people had listened to us then we could have toasted the independence of all with a bottle of champagne and not as we are doing today, with Kalashnikovs.

Lilic on NATO Attack

LD2311150894 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—Zoran Lilic, president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Vladislav Jovanovic, the federal foreign minister, returned to Belgrade from Brussels today. [passage omitted]

Asked to comment on today's bombing of Serb positions in the Serb republic of Krajina by NATO planes, the Yugoslav president said he still does not have precise information about what really happened.

"What I can say at this moment is that more war does not mean more peace. If someone advocates the war option he is certainly on the wrong track. I believe that we can send word to the whole world that in this area peace cannot be established by waging war," Zoran Lilic, president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, said.

Lilic, Jovanovic Assess Trip to Brussels

AU2311182794 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 94

[Statements by FRY President Zoran Lilic and FRY Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic in Brussels on 23 November—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Lilic] I think that we can conclude here in Brussels that, after yesterday and today, our opinion was confirmed that this was a visit that came at the right time. Last night, in almost two-hour-long talks we had the opportunity to present what the FRY's stands really are, what the real truth is, regardless of the fact that there were some members of the parliament who obviously could not accept that, probably because of the interests of the countries that they represent.

I, personally, am pleased with the fact that somewhat different views can be felt in the European Parliament, that the wishes and aspirations for finding peace in the former Yugoslavia as soon as possible also exist among certain people, and that we have embarked on what I consider to be inevitable in Europe, namely democratic development and all forms of integration. Europe itself is striving toward such integration, and I think that there are no reasons why it should not allow the same for the Balkan region as a whole.

I tried to answer all the questions that were posed to me—some of them more unpleasant, some of them less unpleasant—convinced that what we are doing is indeed the policy that is primarily turned toward the completion of the peace process and the signing of peace that everyone is longing for. We stressed the fact that the international community should give completely the same rights, the same guarantees to the members of Serbian people that are given to the members of the Muslims, the Bosnian people, that is, the Muslim-Bosniak federation.

Of course, you had the opportunity to see and hear everything that happened there and to form your own impression at the end.

[Unidentified correspondent] I would say that, despite the fact that there were some unpleasant questions and attempts by some members of the parliament to put you in an unpleasant position, the impressions and the situation appeared to change completely, especially after you had delivered your speech, and that the topic of the discussion was viewed differently.

[Lilic] This was obviously not difficult for us considering that we were right. With the arguments that we presented and the facts in our hand, I think that this was not so difficult to do, even though, at some moments during the discussion, it indeed seemed unpleasant to prove that the policy that we are pursuing is indeed on the side of peace.

In brief, I would like to say at the end—I said this last night and would like to repeat it—that they did not have to listen to us and believe what we say. But what they need to do, and I have expressed my wish that they do so, is to come here and see the truth that exists in the FRY, to hear what is happening there, and then perhaps to meet up with us on some other occasion and discuss the same topics. I believe that they would then have a different view, regardless of their personal interests.

[Jovanovic] I would like to add to this that, during the one- day visit, we could conclude that our country is in the focus of interest of all those who deal with the Yugoslav crisis, or follow it, and that there are several reasons for that. First of all, there is our energetic and consistent policy of peace that, in practice, no longer has a worthy opponent. On the contrary, we have collocutors everywhere, even the most recent critics, who are paying tribute to such a policy. On the other hand, this is a policy of lifting the sanctions, a policy that has become paradoxical since those who want the sanctions to remain in force have no explanation for the fact that we have made more progress with the policy of peace than their policy of stagnation with regard to the lifting of the sanctions. There is also the issue of the worsening of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in Krajina, which is an

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integral part of the correct processes of normalization of relations between Krajina and Croatia and between us and Croatia.

All these questions required answers, and our visit here, I would say, came as a specially ordered opportunity to some people, be it in the parliament, or on the Belgian side, or in the Belgian press, to try to get some answers, and to at least check, in a way, some of their own conclusions and predictions.

The answers that they had the opportunity to get from us were, we hope, such that they will help our policy of peace to be better understood and supported. We hope that some corrections will be made by those who have been either undecided so far or thought that, by manipulating the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina or by worsening it, they could gain more or exert more pressure on us or the Serbian people as a whole.

Akashi, Jovanovic, Martic Address Journalists

AU2311223394 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 23 Nov 94

[Report on news conference by Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general, Krajina President Milan Martic, and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic, in Belgrade on 23 November—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] After his talks with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and Milan Martic, president of the republic of Serbian Krajina, Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general, said that it was jointly concluded that we are now at the turning point between war and peace, between fighting and negotiations. After the talks that lasted almost four hours, Yasushi Akashi, Vladislav Jovanovic, and Milan Martic made statements for journalists. Jelena Vidic and Svetlana Zivkovic report:

[Correspondent] Yasushi Akashi first expressed his satisfaction with the talks that were held in the Serbian Presidency building, and then said:

[Akashi in English fading into correspondent's Serbo-Croatian summary of his answer] I was given assurances by President Martic that no help will be extended in terms of artillery, tanks, and manpower over the border between the republic of Serbian Krajina and Bosnia-Herzegovina. I am also pleased that convoys with supplies for one UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] battalion in the Cazin Krajina will set off tomorrow noon. Humanitarian aid will also be sent in that direction tomorrow.

During the talks we also discussed economic relations between the republic of Serbian Krajina and the Republic of Croatia, even though this issue should be solved by the conference on the former Yugoslavia.

I am satisfied with assurances that the republic of Serbian Krajina will accept the proposal made by the cochairmen of the conference, with two minor alterations.

The talks also broached the two incidents that occurred in the last two days, namely NATO air strikes on Udbina and on [word indistinct] today. We explained the reasons for these air strikes. Although our views and explanations of these incidents are not completely identical, we have nevertheless managed to bring our views closer and understood the motives of both sides.

I must express satisfaction with President Milosevic's contribution to our talks. We have jointly concluded that we are now at the turning point between war and peace, between fighting and negotiations.

This was stated by Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general.

Asked to comment on the appropriateness of air strikes, Akashi said that they cannot solve the problem and explained that in the case of the attack on Udbina, this was an action caused by the attacks from that airport in the last two weeks, attacks that caused civilian casualties, attacks in which napalm and cluster bombs were used. The very fact that an international border was violated in order to carry out that attack, that banned weapons were used, and that a UN protected zone was attacked, was the justification to carry out a limited attack proportionate to the damage that was inflicted. The aim was to make the airport inoperational with minimal civilian casualties, Akashi explained. This was an attempt to stop further bombing of the protected zone, the special envoy of the UN secretary general said.

He said that UNPROFOR is performing its duties in accordance with its capabilities. This is perhaps not enough, but I would like to stress, Akashi said, our total neutrality and impartiality as a protector of peace. As a proof of that, Akashi said that all sides criticize the blue helmets for being partial. Although we are two different organizations, NATO is helping the United Nations, Akashi said.

Owing to our differences, cooperation is sometimes difficult, but NATO is important for us primarily because of its air support. This was stated by Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general.

Commenting on today' talks, Federal Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic stressed that in line with the policy of peace and efforts to solve all problems with peaceful means, the Yugoslav side strove for the relaxation of tensions, the renewal of dialogue, and the speeding up of a process of solving all political issues.

Minister Jovanovic said:

[Jovanovic] In that sense we appealed to our guests tonight to support this position and we can conclude with satisfaction that we have encountered not only full understanding but also full cooperation in the talks this evening. This resulted in concrete agreements in the sense of what you have already had a chance to hear.

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In this sense, we as the hosts again played a serious role of a catalyst and believe that everyone will benefit from this, above all the peace process and the prospects of political settlement of the newly arisen situation.

[Correspondent] Assessing today's talks as exceptionally useful, Milan Martic, president of the republic of Serbian Krajina, said that he had expressed his well known stand that the republic of Serbian Krajina wants to solve all problems with peaceful means. He then said:

[Martic] I told Mr. Akashi and Mr. de Lapresle that the republic of Serbian Krajina is not taking part in the Muslim-Muslim clash in the Cazin Krajina, that the two incidents that happened, the bombing of Udbina airport the day before yesterday and the bombing of Samarice today, are very damaging, that they are not contributing to peace, that by bombing our targets in the republic of Serbian Krajina and the Srpska republic, the international community will most certainly not contribute to peace, and that a totally new concept would therefore be much better, namely that all disputes be solved through negotiations, in a peaceful way.

I, as president of the republic of Serbian Krajina, certainly care for good relations with the peace forces, and I personally took it upon myself to protect the innocent UNPROFOR soldiers who are certainly not to be blamed for this incident.

We clarified this today to mutual satisfaction. We (?especially) concluded that UNPROFOR has nothing to do with today's incident, and that this was an independent act by NATO, which is certainly not met with the understanding of UNPROFOR or our peoples.

Martic on Bosnian Conflict

LD2411010394 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0010 GMT 24 Nov 94

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Nov. 23 (TANJUG)—Krajina President Milan Martic said Wednesday Krajina favored a peaceful resolution of conflicts and had no wish to take part in inter-Muslim conflicts in western Bosnia.

Martic met in Belgrade Wednesday with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and United Nations special envoy to the former Yugoslavia Yasushi Akashi.

Martic told reporters he had warned Akashi that NATO air strikes on Serb Krajina's Udbina airfield on Monday and on Krajina's village of Samarica on Wednesday were highly detrimental and failed to contribute to peace.

He said 'the international community's bombing of targets in the republic of Serb Krajina and the Srpska republic will certainly not contribute to the establishment of peace.'

He said the main cause behind all conflicts in Cazinska Krajina region was to be found in the Sarajevo Muslim government troops, which had driven 70,000 Muslims—supporters of the autonomous province of west Bosnia—from the region and then carried out an aggression on the Srpska republic and the republic of Serb Krajina.

He said that, when the Bosnian Serb army and troops of the autonomous province of west Bosnia had consolidated, responded to attacks and retaken territories, the world had come out to protect the Sarajevo Muslim government's 5th corps.

Martic said the NATO air strike on Udbina airfield was totally unjustified.

He said that, as the Serb Krajina president, he favored good relations with the U.N. peacekeepers and that he had personally seen that innocent UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] troops, who had most certainly not been responsible for the Udbina incident, were protected.

He said Milosevic, Akashi and himself had agreed in Belgrade that U.N. peacekeepers were not responsible for Wednesday's air raid and said this was NATO forces' arbitrary act that was also disapproved by UNPROFOR.

Martic said he believed Wednesday's raid was ordered by Croatia.

He said Croatia was massing arms and troops along the border with Serb Krajina and thus hindering the realization of ceasefire agreement with Krajina.

He said the main precondition for the resumption of the Krajina-Croatia talks was that the agreement be fully observed.

Kozyrev Urges Support for Belgrade's Position

LD2511145794 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1410 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, Nov. 25 (TANJUG)—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev Saturday arrives in Belgrade for talks with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, official Moscow sources said Friday.

The talks will focus on possibilities for resolving the conflict in the former Yugoslavia through political means.

Kozyrev's visit to Belgrade comes after the latest escalation of the fighting near Bihac and NATO air strikes on Krajina and Bosnian Serb positions.

Kozyrev arrives in Belgrade after talks with the French, British and German foreign ministers on Friday.

Kozyrev said he was concerned over the escalation of the war in Bosnia saying that the conflict could not be resolved by force.

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Moscow has the same stand regarding the bombing of Krajina and Bosnian Serb positions, Kozyrev said, he said he was opposed to air strikes, but also believed it was 'necessary' to protect the safe areas and the lives of the United Nations troops.

Kozyrev said NATO actions should only be carried out in keeping with U.N. Security Council resolutions.

He said Russia had concrete proposals for a return to the political sphere, but did not give any details.

Kozyrev said that of utmost importance was Belgrade's current stand to protect peace and urge a political solution to the conflict.

Kozyrev said that Belgrade's position should be supported.

This leads to the conclusion that Kozyrev will encourage Belgrade to persist in its current policy on Bosnia.

So far it is not known if Kozyrev will come up with some other proposals. Kozyrev told a Russian journalist that the 'Contact Group' plan for Bosnia was the only official document in circulation but that a 'Plan-B existed.'

Well-informed sources in Moscow said it was hard to believe that Washington could accept any other option to the existing one which, the sources openly said, favoured the Muslims and Croats.

Moscow, however, said the Contact Group plan was unacceptable to the Bosnian Serbs whose refusal to accept it was at the root of all the current fighting.

Kozyrev said that if the Bosnian Serbs accepted the Contact Group plan, the sanctions against Yugoslavia would be eased or even lifted within six months at the most.

The Contact Group foreign ministers meet in Brussels in a few days. Moscow said it hoped the meeting would reach a joint solution and would opt for a political solution, rather than the escalation of the war.

Judging by the militant actions of the United States and Washington's differences with the European nations, it is hard to believe that a concensus on Bosnia could be reached.

Diplomats and politicians in Moscow said this could complicate the situation and block the Contact Group.

Bank Reports Offers by Foreign Investors

LD2511110394 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0959 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, Nov. 25 (TANJUG)—National Bank of Yugoslavia Vice-Governor Zarko Trbojevoc Thursday said foreign private firms were offering to finance economic and infrastructure facilities.

Trbojevic said foreign investors had so far offered one billion dollars.

Yugoslav economists said this amount was needed to boost the Yugoslav economy after the sanctions were lifted.

The two-and-a-half year economic blockade on Yugoslavia has caused damages totalling at least 45 billion dollars.

Trbojevic said some foreign credit offers, which were already under discussion, had good prospects. He said the credits were being offered for periods ranging from 5-25 years, to be decided by the Yugoslav authorities.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia earlier said a private investor from a West European country had made the very first offer which amounted to 100 million dollars.

Trbojevic said foreign investors wanted to finance the building of a waterworks on the Yugoslav part of the Adriatic coast. Trbojevic said the foreign funds would also be used to finance projects important for the realization of the country's economic revival program.

The Yugoslav Government introduced the economic revival program on Jan. 24, 1994 to secure the basic conditions for the functioning of the Yugoslav economy in conditions of an economic blockade. The program reduced the December 1993 300-million-percent hyperinflation to almost zero inflation and pegged the Yugoslav national currency (dinar) on par to the German mark on the basis of the country's foreign currency and gold reserves.

In a United Nations publication titled 'Uncommon Opportunities,' world economists recently said the Yugoslav economic revival program was an economic miracle which could serve as an example for countries with high inflation rates.

Article Criticizes State Action Toward BORBA

AU2311110094 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 94 p 17

[Article by Petar Ignja: "Choking of BORBA"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The regime that rules in an authoritarian way in Serbia owing to the votes of one-fourth of all voters does not have sensible actions in mind. The ruling politicians would give up their most favorable pleasures if they had to think as long as they enjoy them. Would they have otherwise so brutally attacked BORBA with the aim of abolishing it only because they do not agree with its style? What is more, they did it at the very time when the world was starting to behave more tolerantly and sensibly toward Yugoslavia? [passage omitted]

How did the conflict with BORBA start?

The Yugoslav state was ordered (by someone in a position of authority) to start a legal action against BORBA

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and to prove in court that the registration of that company as a stock company was irregular. The Federal Ministry of Information—and the company was registered during the time when Ante Markovic was prime minister—was allegedly not in charge of conducting the registration, and the Yugoslav Parliament could not have acted as the founder of the newspaper. The charges against BORBA have been brought by the Public Attorney's Office on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which has to be treated as the plaintiff in this case. BORBA is the defendant. The devil only knows what is possible from the legal point of view, but from the point of view of common sense it looks ridiculous that the Yugoslav state—by refuting the decision passed by the Federal Parliament, which is nothing but the basic political body of that state—is practically attacking itself. The Yugoslav state has taken a legal action against itself so that the madhouse might be complete unless the court defends the state from itself.

In other words, the Public Attorney's Office proposed to the court in charge to pass the following decision: The entry of the company in the court register based on the decision passed by the Belgrade Commercial Court under the number Fi-8232/91 and dated 5 September 1991, by which decision the BORBA Newspaper Publishing Company was incorporated in Belgrade as a stock company with full liability (BORBA Inc.) is void. Void should also be the decision issued by the same court under the number Fi-16221/92 on 13 August 1992, by which the BORBA Newspaper Publishing Company of Belgrade ("NIP" BORBA) was merged with the defendant, and the decision issued by the same court under the number Fi-16222/92 on 13 August 1992, by which it was ordered to take off the books the NIP BORBA of Belgrade as soon as the court's decision was effective.

The legal style is not easy to understand, and in contrast to the poetic nor is it understandable. The reader can still conclude that the Yugoslav state is trying to refute the BORBA Company registration. The company exists, however, and it is accepted by the state. The only thing that the state does not accept is that its registration was regular. Everything said so far is normal. It is normal that the court has to pass a final decision, but since those who ordered that BORBA be destroyed knew that it would not be easy to contest its registration (it might even be impossible), they decided to apply a simpler and more revolutionary method: Instead of contesting the regularity of the registration, the court decided that BORBA had never been entered in official registers! [passage omitted]

Naturally, BORBA will file an appeal with the Higher Commercial Court. Many famous attorneys-at-law, even Branislav Tapuskovic himself (he used to be manager of the paper for some time) are skeptical about the outcome because they assume that a legal action against a state like Yugoslavia is probably lost before it has even begun. It is true that it is a totalitarian state inclined to voluntarism , but another opinion has to be heard, too—the one supported by the author of this article. He believes that the Higher Court will annul the decision of the lower court judge, who became a professional in Bijelo Polje, because there is no such a stupidity that cannot be broken, no matter how vital it is. It can hardly be imagined that a Higher Commercial Court judge will declare a real and visible decision unreal and invisible and be able to pass quietly by the Lord some day.

It is possible that international organizations exert pressure. Why should the world remain indifferent to our development into a Ceauscescu-style country? Also our people are entitled to a human life, they are an equal part of the international democratic island. Regardless of the fact that they sang communist songs for forty years—or exactly for this reason.

Serbia

Milosevic Receives Akashi, Martic in Belgrade

LD2311202094 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic today received Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general and head of the UN mission in the former Yugoslavia, and Milan Martic, president of the republic of Serb Krajina.

It has been announced by the office of the president of Serbia that consideration was given to the current political situation and views were exchanged on the further steps needed to ease tension and prevent the renewal of armed clashes in the area of the former Yugoslavia.

It was stressed that the final way out of the crisis in this area would be via a process of political negotiations and that the Srpska republic and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are firmly in favor of the peaceful settlement of open questions. Hence the vital need to exploit all politcal means to avoid the provocation and use of force and take all measures to see that the sides in the conflict behave in a responsible manner, in keeping with the obligations undertaken in the UN peace plan.

The bombing of Udbina, President Milosevic said, is a severe blow to the peace efforts and a stimulus to the forces of war. No one justifies the attacks on the protected zone of Bihac, just as no one can justify the attacks from the protected zone of Bihac. However, all these events and the escalation of the war in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina are the best confirmation that the way out of this agony of war in the Bosnia-Herzegovina area lies in the achievement of peace and not in escalation of the war.

The high point of the tensions and the threats of war at this point in time, more than ever, before require action along the lines of peace. For this reason President Milosevic called on his collocutors to do everything which contributes to the easing of the tensions, which

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came about after the bombing of Udbina, in the relations between on the one hand the citizens and the Serb army of Krajina and on the other, the UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR]. Just as it is vital that UNPROFOR, led by Yasushi Akashi, affirms its equal and unbiased relations with the sides in the conflict, so the Serb army of Krajina and Milan Martic personally should resist those forces that are trying to drag Krajina into a war precisely at a time of intensive negotiations between Knin and Zagreb and the development of confidence-building measures, President Milosevic stressed.

It is impossible to reach a military solution to the conflict in the territory of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina. This is why President Milosevic believes that, through the direct involvement of Mr. Akashi's mission and the competent elements in Knin and Zagreb, the following should be ensured: First, to affirm and strictly respect all provisions of the cease-fire agreement of 29 March and to discontinue the concentration of forces and the mobilization of troops on both sides of the separation line; second, immediately to set about concluding the agreement on the normalization of economic relations between Knin and Zagreb, which deals with the water and electricity supplies, the pipe-line, the supply of oil products, and the opening of the motorway, and to continue the negotiations on other issues, both of which would considerably speed up the process of overall normalization of relations; third, to request from all the sides in conflict in the territory of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina immediately to set about concluding a general cease-fire agreement in the interest of creating conditions for the continuation of the peace process.

Milan Martic lent support to the calls for the observance of the agreement of 29 March and the general cease-fire agreement in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, stressing that it was the escalation of the war in the Bihac pocket and the large-scale military incidents caused by the forces of the [Bosnian] 5th Corps that threatened peace in Krajina. He said that the United Nations should immediately request that Karadzic and Izetbegovic accept the cease-fire agreement. President Milan Martic said that the take-off of the two aircraft from the airport at Udbina was an arbitrary action, and the military commander responsible for it was immediately dismissed. He denied any connection between the Serb army of Krajina and any other air force action which were ascribed to it. During the whole of the Yugoslav crisis, the Serb army of Krajina, as well as all bodies of authority, maintained goodneighborly relations and cooperation with the Cazin Krajina, which is best illustrated by the fact that 70,000 Muslim refugees from the Cazin Krajina found refuge in the territory of Serb Krajina.

Stressing that the Serb army of Krajina will not take part or interfere in the territory of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, Martic underlined that it was impermissable that Fikret Abdic's forces of the People's Defense of the autonomous province of western Bosnia, which are fighting to liberate their villages, should be treated as the forces of the Serb army of Krajina.

Martic said that the international community could not use Krajina as a pretext to ignore its obligations toward more than 70,000 Muslim refugees, and Krajina could not be punished because it, as a neighbor, offered them refuge at the time when not a single international institution wanted to hear about their existence.

Yasushi Akashi expressed his regrets to President Martic over the casualties at Udbina airport, stressing that the aim of the action was exclusively to put the runway out of action, something best confirmed by the fact that no other destruction was caused. He thanked President Martic for the measures he had taken in the interests of protecting UNPROFOR members after the incident. He expressed satisfaction with the firm stance of Milan Martic that the Serb army of Krajina will not engage itself in the area of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, and also expressed satisfaction regarding his agreement to respect the 29 March cease-fire accord, and he expressed his sincere hope that these incidents will not be repeated.

At the end of the meeting Akashi and Martic thanked President Milosevic for his efforts aimed at peace and expressed their belief that an appropriate solution would be found for a peaceful way out of the Yugoslav crisis by the active involvement of all factors in the area of the former Yugoslavia, the statement says.

Also taking part in today's talks were the commander of the UN peacekeeping forces in the former Yugoslavia, Gen Bertrand de Lapresle, and Vladislav Jovanovic, the Yugoslav foreign minister.

Commentary Discusses U.S. Embargo Decision

AU2411152694 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 94 p 9

[Commentary by Ejup Stitkovac: "Toying With Bosnia"]

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton has struck a very serious blow to the Muslim-Croatian side in the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina with his decision to stop enforcing the arms embargo, particularly if we keep in mind the fact that the decision itself is far too confused and undefined. In addition to this, the explanation that the Unites States is adhering to the embargo is symptomatic; it conveys the impression that Clinton is sending one message to the Bosnian Muslims and another to the European allies. Amidst all this is the escalation of the fighting in Bosnia- Herzegovina in which the fortunes of war change from hour to hour.

The very weak point of Izetbegovic's side is the enclave in eastern Bosnia and Bihac, around which battles are being waged. The chances that the town will survive under UN control are slim.

In addition to this, the Serbian side has implied that it would hit Gorazde, Zepa, and Srebrenica from which the

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UN Protection Force would withdraw in case of fierce fighting, yet if the army of the Muslim-Croatian side loses these towns, then there is nothing left for it to do but to be satisfied with central Bosnia, which would resemble a reservation.

If the U.S. decision is a desire to create a military balance, why was this not done before Karadzic's army captured 73 percent of the Bosnia-Herzegovina territory? It is now pretty late for a military balance because of the positions held by the Serbian army.

It is difficult to resist the impression that Clinton's move has essentially drawn the Muslims onto even thinner ice and that it is a "tactical maneuver" aimed at making them give up eastern Bosnia, so that "an exchange of territories" would lead to ethnically pure states that would turn the Bosnian region into a permanent hot spot, until another hot spot opens up in some other part of the world.

Moreover, it is certain that the latest Muslim-Croat offensive would not have been launched had there been no hints that the arms embargo might be lifted in the full sense of the word.

The Bosnian Muslims and Croats have, following the U.S. move, elicited the disdain of the majority of Western European countries, particularly those whose troops are part of the peace forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In a certain way, the disagreements of the European allies and the United States are breaking over their backs and this represents the greatest danger for them.

As far as the claims of certain analysts regarding the fact that the United States and the Western world would not allow the creation of an Islamic-Muslim state in Bosnia-Herzegovina sounded like speculation, they seem more realistic after the latest U.S. move. True, the "prevention of the spreading of the orthodox religion" was also mentioned, so that one gets the impression that claims that the Western countries's objective is to neutralize the Serbian, Muslim, and Croatian forces as much as possible so that the world can then more easily determine their futures are not just pure speculation.

Nikolic: Government Neglecting Bosnian Serbs

AU2411130594 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 24 Nov 94

[Report by Vladimir Nikolic from the Serbian Assembly]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Serbian Assembly session resumed, but its work was stopped for a moment at the very start. Namely, Tomislav Nikolic, head of the Serbian Radical Party [SRS] deputy caucus, again took the floor and insisted on discussing the bombing of Serbian positions in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina. Assembly Chairman Dragan Tomic warned him that Point 82 on the agenda and an amendment proposed by Tomic himself was currently under discussion, which is why Tomic had taken the floor in the first place. However, Tomic did not wish to discuss this, but proposed that the Assembly should today adopt a declaration on the bombing that the Radicals have already drafted. After that, Milorad Vucelic, head of the Socialist Party of Serbia [SPS] deputy caucus took the floor and primarily dismissed accusations on account of the ruling party regarding the alleged neglect of the Serbian people across the Drina River. Vucelic reiterated that the assembly had already adopted a declaration and that things could still be resolved through the peace process. On the other hand, according to Vucelic, the SRS had been in favor of continuing the war, and they wished the Serbian people to now turn their just struggle into aggression. Assembly Chairman Tomic then called a vote on Tomislav Nikolic's proposal to discuss the bombing of Serbian positions in former Bosnia and the adoption of a declaration on the issue. Sixty-two deputies voted in favor of the proposal. This was not enough, so since he did not get the majority vote, the SRS head in the republican assembly called his deputies to walk out of the session. [passage omitted]

Montenegro

Government Criticizes NATO Air Strikes

LD2511145694 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Podgorica, 25 Nov (TANJUG)—The Montenegrin Government maintains that NATO's display of force and its air strikes on some areas of the republic of Serb Krajina are not helping to stabilize the situation and secure a peace option.

According to the Montenegrin Government, as stated in a statement from last night's session, this is evidently a matter of applying double standards and unprincipled attitudes as the international community did not react in a similar way when the 5th Corps attacked, bringing about a large number of casualties and an exodus of several thousand refugees heading for the republic of Serb Krajina.

The government believes that these actions could escalate the fighting between the warring parties, something that undermines the possibility of reaching a just political solution. This is what is being advocated by the international community as it demands a continuation of the Knin-Zagreb dialogue.

The Montenegrin Government points out that only peace initiatives rather than the use of force could defuse the latest increase in tension and the threats of destabilization in the wider area.

Kosovo

Albanian Party Leader: Situation 'Tense'

LD2311184794 Tehran IRNA in English 1719 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Athens, Nov. 23, (IRNA)—The upsurge in fighting between Serbs and Muslims in

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Bosnia-Herzegovina has increased tension in nearby Kosovo, an Albanian leader told the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) from Skopje.

"The situation in Kosovo is very, very tense. The tension has increased due to suppression by the Serbian forces, but there has been no incidents," Professor Sami Ibrahimi, a leader of the Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity told IRNA by phone Wednesday.

Skopje is the capital of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia whose population constitutes of over 40 percent Albanians.

"Kosovo needs help and aid all over the world," pleaded the professor of English language.

"They don't have medicine, no proper clothing. They should be under the protection of the United Nations forces. The situation is getting worse. Nobody is helping them," said Ibrahimi who regularly visits Kosovo.

He said apart from minor individual incident no major violence has been reported so far.

90 percent of Kosovo's population is made up of Albanian Muslims, but the province is being ruled by Serbs by brutal force.

The Albanian leader called for more air strikes against Serbian targets in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Unfortunately the Serbs have not learned their lesson from the bombings as they should have. There should be more air strikes, not to kill people but to destroy the heavy weapons to force them to sit at the negotiating table," he added.

Authorities Said Preparing 'Political Trials'

AU2511072494 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1735 GMT 24 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Jugoslav Skenderi, investigating judge at the Serb Regional Court in Prizren, decided to hold six local functionaries of the Democratic League of Kosova in Rahovec and one person from Prishtina in custody for 30 days. They were charged with allegedly forming premilitary formations; the Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Rahovec in conspiracy with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kosova.

According to the investigating judge who remanded them in custody and defined the procedure of the investigation, the accused have allegedly acted in conspiracy with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kosova.

Last fall, Belgrade undertook a vast campaign of arrests in Kosova, trumpeting and making a big fuss that the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kosova had been discovered. On that pretext, some political trials were concocted against Albanians. It seems that the Serbian power installed in Kosova will again concoct political trials against Albanians, this time on the pretext of having discovered the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kosova.

With these trials, Belgrade aims to hinder the work of the political parties and institutions in Kosova and compromise the Albanian political movement that is determined to give life to the people's will through dialogue and political and peaceful means.

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